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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The Indians on the Oneida reservation have a grand lodge of temperance societies made up of four subordinate lodges, two of which are located in Canada and two in Wisconsin.

The apple industry in this country is a greater one than many people suppose. The United States sends 1,000,000 barrels of apples every year to foreign nations.

China has at the present time 1500 temples to the honor of Confucius, at which 62,600 pigs, rabbits, sheep and deer, and 27,000 pieces of silk are offered annually.

During the reign of Queen Victoria the Church of England has built 6000 churches and places of worship. Seven dioceses have been created, and $105,000,000 subscribed voluntarily in the last twenty-five years for church purposes.

The Tenement-House Commission of Philadelphia is building houses which are to be rented to people of very small means. The apartments are to be free from the usual tenement house evils of poor light, foul air and general filthiness.

The United States eats more raisins than any other country in the world, and reliable authorities estimate this year's consumption at about 2,000,000 boxes of twenty pounds each, which, at an average of $2 a box, represents an expenditure of $4,000,000.

A manufacturer in New York State is engaged in drafting a design for a car to be made entirely of wood pulp. It will be light, cheap, and indestructible by fire or collision. If it should be thrown off the track it would simply bound into the air and settle down into its place.

One of the brightest looking little school boys in Washington is a son of the secretary of the Chinese Legation. The young mandarin wears a magnificent costume. Oriental in character and with his school books under his arm he forms a striking and interesting picture.

Natural gas was found in a town near Des Moines, Iowa, the other day, and, according to the Manning News, the whole populace went nearly wild with excitement. Business was suspended, the clocks stopped, the schools closed, the hands turned out and pandemonium seemed to be taking a holiday.

Great quantities of peanuts are imported at the port of Antwerp, but not because the Dutch are fond of crunching the fragrant nut at the circus and in crowded cars on the elevated railroad. The nut is brought to Holland purely for business purposes, in order to extract the oil. The supply comes wholly from Africa.

A Kentucky judge tried a hog case the other day, and seeing an opportunity for emulating the omniscient Solomon, he ordered that the hog be turned loose and allowed to go to whichever pen it wished to. It made a rush for the sty of one of the contestants, but the other has appealed from the judgment of both the court and the hog.

Big Lake, near Osceola, Ark., is usually a large body of water, forty miles long and eleven wide, but long-continued dry weather restricted the limits of the lake to less than two miles, and the water became so shallow that a man might wade from shore to shore. This water was fairly alive with fish, which were taken in quantities by men who, armed with clubs, beat them to death.

Captain Mulford Rich is one of the bravest of Cape Cod surfmen. He is now eighty-five years of age and has followed his heroic calling fifty-three years. Among his medals is one presented him by the Massachusetts Humane Society for his exertions in rescuing twenty-one persons from the wreck of the ship Franklin off Willfleet Beach March 1, 1849.

There never was a time in the United States when the commemoration of historic deeds by monumental sculpture was so universal as to-day. The idea of erecting suitable memorials to national and state heroes, to feats of arms by individuals, regiments, or brigades, or to signalize some exceptional historical event is a conspicuous mark of the general recognition of worth by all sections of the Union, going to show, says Frank Leslie's newspaper, that republics are not as ungrateful as the old saw hath it.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says "it is well-nigh impossible for any human being now to starve to death in New York, even if he wanted to. In addition to the one cent cup of coffee at certain designated localities along the wharves and other places, the Sanitary Aid Society is establishing model lodging houses, where any sober person can find a night's lodging, including the luxury of a bath, clean bedding and night clothing, for ten cents. One of these, in Dover street, is now self-supporting, and since it opened its doors, two years ago, more than 65,000 persons have been accommodated. The society is now endeavoring to raise money to enable it to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, and the high character of the men engaged in it is a guarantee that the effort will be a success. The society, while making its benefactions almost free, aims at the same time to give them such a direction as must tend to diminish, and not to increase, pauperism."

After the Day---Night.

Love knocked early at my door;
In the morn he came to find me,
Saying, "Let me cross thy floor,
And thy chains shall ever bind me."

But I turned away my heart;
Who was love that he should find me?
Saying: "Well thou playest thy part,
But perchance thy chain would bind me."

Noontide past; he sought my door.
"If thou wilt thou still may'st bind me,
And I will yet cross thy floor;
Here again you never find me."

But I madly choose my part;
What cared I to stay and find him?
Love should never win my heart;
Wherefore should I pause to bind him?

Night is here; and at my door
Vainly now I seek to find him;
Could he only cross my floor,
I would give all else to bind him.

But again without my door
I shall never waiting find him;
He will never cross my floor,—
No one thrice has power to bind him.

—[From Temple Bar for December.

SILAS WEST'S SECRET.

BY WALLACE P. REED.

It was nine o'clock in the morning, and the yards and offices surrounding the Morley mills presented a spectacle of almost turbulent activity.

A thousand operatives were at work inside the mills, and outside an orderly mob of clerks, truckmen and laborers surged to and fro busily engaged in their various tasks.

The private office of Mr. John Morley, the millionaire owner of this vast establishment, was unoccupied. It was too early for Mr. Morley to make his appearance, but the janitor had carefully dusted the handsome desks and chairs, and arranged everthing in perfect order.

From time to time a clerk or an errand boy entered the office and deposited a letter or a parcel on the great man's desk, and then retired with business-like celerity.

Taking advantage of a moment when the office was deserted, a swarthy little man with restless black eyes and a stern, strongly marked face, slipped into the room.

The visitor was Silas West, one of the operatives, but his movements would have made it apparent, if there had been any one to watch him, that he was not in search of his employer.

"Aha!" chuckled Silas, "I am just in time, and I had better not tarry."

He drew from his pocket a small square parcel wrapped in white paper and laid it on the desk by the inkstand.

The parcel was addressed to "John Morley, Esq.," and was marked "Personal."

Silas West quietly left the place, and after a furtive glance around to assure himself that he was not observed, he took a quick turn down a narrow street where there was not a living thing in sight.

"Old Morley didn't know that he had an anarchist among his men," he muttered. "Well, he will never know it now. There is enough dynamite in that thing to kill a dozen men!"

A troubled look came over his face as he talked to himself.

"It is a bad thing to do," he said; "but, curse him, why did he suspend me? An honest workman has a right to take his little spree now and then without having the bread taken out of his mouth. Morley treated me like a dog, and he deserves what he is going to get."

The man walked along with his head down, evidently struggling with unpleasant thoughts.

"Confound it!" he broke out, "I am forgetting the sublime principles of my creed. It has been held by wise and good men that it is right to assassinate a tyrant. These bloated capitalists are in the same box. Whenever one is killed his wealth goes into different hands and is distributed. If we can't have communism we can at least kill off the men with big fortunes, and their money will be scattered by their numerous heirs. Morley's death will be a benefit to mankind."

Still, Silas West did not linger anywhere in the neighborhood of the mills. He knew that the expected explosion might occur at any moment, but a nervous dread took possession of him, and he was seized with a desire to reach his cottage and shut himself up.

"Good news!" exclaimed Mrs. West when Silas entered the door.

"How? What is it? I can't understand," stammered her husband, turning his careworn face upon her.

"It is almost too good to be true," replied Mrs. West, half laughing and half crying. "Who would have thought that a millionaire like your Mr. Morley would take the trouble to think of us?"

"Woman! What do you mean?"

"Oh, Silas, how can you look so? Mr. Morley is our friend. He sent his secretary here this morning to request you to return to work, and, Silas, he says that if you will let liquor alone he will promote you, and that this suspension was only for your own good. It was to give you time to think. Now, my dear, don't you agree with me that Mr. Morley is a good man, and won't you promise to turn over a new leaf, and quit that secret society which takes up so much of your time?---for I am sure that half of your trouble comes from going with those strange, repulsive looking men."

Silas West had turned as white as a sheet, and he raised his hand to his head with a groan.

"Husband, are you sick?"

"Where is little Mary?" he asked with a vacant stare.

"Oh, yes; I'll tell you about that, too," said Mrs. West. "Mary, dear little thing, was so delighted over the news that she couldn't rest until she fixed up a pretty bouquet to place on Mr. Morley's desk so that he would find it when he came down."

"My God!" screamed Silas. "Do you mean that—"

"Yes; she went to the mills half an hour ago, and will be here in a few minutes."

With a wild shriek of more than mortal agony, Silas West staggered forward and fell senseless to the floor, just as the muffled sound of an explosion a mile away rattled the windows of the cottage.

* * * * * * *

It was a long time before Silas West recovered from his attack of brain fever, and when at last he was strong enough in mind and body to listen to the sorrow-stricken woman by his bedside, he silently prayed for death.

"It was so horrible, Silas," said his weeping wife, 'to have our little golden-haired darling killed in that manner. She was mangled beyond recognition, and the horror of it nearly killed me. But, Silas, there was one bright gleam in the midst of all our trouble. Mr. Morley and his wife came here. They had the funeral arrangements made, and during all the weeks that you have been ill Mr. Morley has footed all the bills and saved us from starvation. We owe him a debt of gratitude that we can never repay."

She paused in her talk. Her husband had fainted.

The tragedy caused by the explosion of the dynamite bomb in Mr. Morley's office had been driven out of the public mind by other matters of sensational interest before Silas West was able to return to his work. Some of his fellow operatives told the wretched father that the affair was supposed to be the work of the anarchists, but that no clew had ever been obtained. It was believed that the little girl had waited in the office for Mr. Morley, and the queer-looking package had attracted her attention. She had probably handled it, and an unfortunate touch had caused it to explode.

Mr. Morley told his wife that Silas West was the most tender-hearted man he had ever known. He went back to work a changed man. His face wore a look of hopeless sorrow, but he seemed to be entirely devoted to three things—his wife, his work, and Mr. Morley.

"No," said Mr. Morley one day; "I am not afraid of anarchists in my mills. I treat my workmen like men, and they appreciate it. But if there is any danger that man, Silas West, will warn me in time. For some reason he has an intense hatred of anything like anarchy. If you mention the name of an anarchist in his hearing he turns white and red and grits his teeth. I tell you, West has a heart of gold! There will be no anarchists around as long as he stays with me."

The patient, pale-faced worker in the Morley mills will doubtless go to his grave and make no sign. His wife wonders sometimes at his tenderness, and his employer thinks him a little cranky in his rigid sense of duty.

Silas West alone knows the cause of his regeneration and reformation, and his secret has made him a feeble old man, although he is still in his thirties.—[Atlanta Constitution.

Variations of Ships' Compasses.

"The variations of the needle," says Sir Thomas Browne, "may proceed from mutations of the earth, by subterranean fires, fumes, mineral spirits or otherwise, which, altering the constitution of the magnetical parts in process of time, doth vary the variation of the place." Had the nobly eloquent explorer of "vulgar errors" lived in these days, he would have added others to his list of the causes of the deflections of the needle; and not the least strange item in the catalogue would be the wearing of electric belts by rheumatic or debilitated sailors.

"One or our crew here," writes the master of a steamer at Smyrna, "has a magnetic belt. I got it from him one day last voyage and taking it on the bridge I found that all three compasses were very much affected by it; in fact," adds the captain, "the highest compass of the three went reeling round and round."

The moral he desires to point is that as—so at least he says—these belts are much worn by seafaring men, and firemen in particular, masters should be careful to find out what magnets their crew or passengers may happen to have with them "either in the shape of belts or in any form," for as he justly asserts, errors in the compass lead the seamen at times into terrible accidents.—[London Telegraph.

A Revolutionary Hero.

One of the heroes of the Revolution whose deeds are not recorded in history was William Goff of Gray, Me. When news came of the battle of Lexington he was chopping wood, with his gun conveniently near him, ready for any stray game that might appear. He at once dropped his axe, picked up his gun, stopped at his home a minute to bid his wife good-bye, went to a neighbor's and borrowed some bullet molds, run what lead he had into bullets, and walked to Cambridge, getting there just in season for the battle of Bunker Hill. When asked after the battle in what company he was enrolled he promptly replied, "William Goff's." He continued to serve his country until 1777, when he fell at the battle of Germantown.

The British Miner's Dog

There are few things more touching than the love of the British collier for his dog. To him the animal is more than wife or children; he loves them, too, in his way, but it is on his four-footed friend that his not too-tender heart lavishes its chief affections. And the dog reciprocates this regard; between the two there exists a closeness of understanding which serves almost in the place of language to convey thoughts from the one to the other. The pitman expects, however, that his faithful companion shall be ready to fight to the death at any moment. Even if the dog is not that way inclined, he must accommodate himself to his master's humor, and cheerfully submit to be mangled for the honor and glory of the family. Not only, either, must he enter the lists; it is equally incumbent on him to come out a winner. "Go it, lad," exclaimed a Yorkshire miner as he looses his pet at another pitman's champion; "if thee gives in, I'll shoot thee." And he would, no doubt, have carried out this threat had not the battle ended abruptly through police interference.

It appears, therefore, that the miner's love is strictly governed by the proved worth of its object. Accustomed to fight him-elf, the worthy fellow believes that the deadliest sin of all is to yield before being placed absolutely hors de combat. It is a true British instinct, and eminently praiseworthy in its way; of such stuff are heroes made. "A peerage or Westminster Abbey," were the alternatives Nelson placed before himself when entering combat. "The best of food or a dose of lead" are those presented to his canine hero by the British miner. The dogs seem to perfectly understand and to appreciate these conditions; one or the other is almost invariably killed in the fight.—[London Globe.

Carrying Weapons.

A noted St. Louis detective says that burglars and thieves as a general rule do not carry concealed weapons for the reason that they know that they are liable at any time to be taken in on general principles, and they can be sent to the rock pile very easily if a knife or pistol is found on them. Carrying weapons is not fashionable with crooks of any kind. Most cases of this kind are made on young fellows who carry weapons as a bluff, and show them up without any intent to hurt any one. Knives are carried only by negroes and the very lowest hoodlums. Brass knuckles, which used to be so common years ago, are curiosities more than anything else. The police don't capture a man with a pair once in six months. A peculiar thing about the pistols gathered in by the police is that not one in ten is any good. They are mostly cheap affairs, with which murders and suicides are committed.

The Tables Turned.

Old Jacob Barker, one of the early lights of Wall street, once took offense at some action of his bank. A few days after he presented $40,000 in bills ----a much larger amount than the same figures represent nowadays---and demanded specie for them. The bank officials were equal to the emergency, but thought to revenge themselves for the scare Barker had given them; so they rolled out 40 kegs of $1000 each, the teller explaining that the kegs were filled with 5 and 10 cent pieces. Barker saw the point, and justified his reputation for sharpness. He ordered the whole 40 kegs to be unheaded on the spot, took a careless handful of coin from each keg, then calmly said that he desired to have the remainder placed to his credit. The bank had to lose his valuable custom or take this money, so it chose the latter; but the tedious count of the forty kegs' contents consumed many a profitless hour.

The "Thunder Stone."

There was on exhibition at the Texas State Fair a large aerolite which was found among the Comanche Indians by State Geologist Raester in 1858. The Indians had known of the stone for generations by tradition as the "thunder stone," and said it had fallen from the sky. They were accustomed to visit it, where it lay partially buried in the earth, to whet their knives and arrow points upon its sides, believing that their weapons thereby acquired magic power. An analysis of its composition shows it to consist in parts: Iron, 88.78; nickel, 10.78; cobalt, 10.54, and the remainder bronzite, which contains silica, alumina, protoxide of iron, protoxide of manganese, and traces of magnesia, soda, potash and chromium. The stone is extremely hard and takes a fine polish.

Didn't Grasp Her Meaning.

Lady---What can I get a divorce for?
Iowa lawyer---Nothing.
Lady--Why, how cheap! [I always thought it took piles of money.
Lawyer---Money? Oh! it will cost you just $200 counsel's fees. I thought you were asking about the cause.---[Chicago Ledger.

Got Used to Him.

Happy Man (to widow of three husbands)—Whom shall I ask to perform the ceremony, darling? That matter, of course, I shall leave to you.

Widow (hesitatingly)—Well, dear, I haven't any very particular preference, although I've always had the Rev. Mr. Goodman.

A recent trial in Japan between German and English rails resulted in a British victory.

PICKPOCKETS.

The Methods Pursued By These Lightfingered Individuals.

An Inmate of a Prison Cell Loosens His Tongue.

A San Francisco Post reporter has been interviewing an imprisoned pickpocket. "What is your legitimate line of work, as you call it?" asked the reporter. The prisoner replied:

"Taking care of purses and such things for people who don't know how to take care of them themselves. If a man studies his business he need never get caught picking pockets. It is simple and nice light work for gentlemen who don't care about doing hard work. You probably don't know it, but the professional dipper studies his work just the same as a lawyer studies law. Take the Eastern safe crackers, Randall, Thomas and Heinz, who were out here a couple of years ago. Why, they've got their business down to a science. They know just where to look for the combination in a safe, and with one bore they break the tumbler and lock into pieces. It is part of their business to know these things, and they never have to pry the door off with a crowbar. That's not safe cracking, and fellows who do bungling work ought to go to prison.

"People think that a pickpocket rushes up to a man, dives his hand into his pocket and grabs the purse. That's not so. To do neat work, a pickpocket must have good 'stalls' to do the 'crush,' and he must be able to tell what kind of a man he has selected to rob. The 'stalls' are helpers, and do the rough work while the pickpocket is getting the purse. When you work in a crowd there is not one chance in a thousand that you will get caught if the 'stalls' understand their business. Now, when I worked the theaters or the ferry landing I always had two good helpers. We would go to the theater and wait until the end of the first act. Of course, we never noticed each other, and when the other gentlemen would go out to get cloves we would go to. The 'stalls' then commenced their work, and I would stand back and study. They would size up men who looked as if they had more money than they needed, and would brush up close to them. While they were working in and out around the bar I would be studying.

"The nervous man who is always on guard against being robbed was the one I wanted. Now, the cautious fellow who feels for his purse as soon as he had been crowded, shows two things. First, that he has got something worth stealing and then that he will go to pieces and lose his head when jammed in a crowd. When I selected my man I would give the 'stalls' the sign and we would go back to the show. When he was leaving the theatre the 'stalls' would manage to get around him, one ahead, and one behind. I would walk by his side and I knew just what pocket his purse was in for I noticed that when he felt for it at the bar. Then when he got into the jam the 'stalls' would commence the crush, that is, squeeze him between them. The man ahead would 'accidentally' push him back, while the one behind would 'crush' him ahead. As soon as he felt the crush he would get nervous and excited, raise his hands up to make his way through the crowd and wriggle from one side to the other. The 'stalls' would only squeeze him harder and then I would slip my hand into his pocket and get the purse. A cough would be a signal to the 'stalls' that I was through, and then they would stop squeezing him.

"As soon as we released him from the crush it was funny to see how he would wiggle to get out of the crowd, and when he got there he found that his purse was gone. Of course, you can work that way in any crowd, but you must always take a nervous man. Take one of these cool fellows, who doesn't think of getting robbed, and who doesn't mind the crush, and 90 times out of 100 he will catch you."

"But how is it that you manage to rob ladies, when oftentimes their pockets are covered by their skirts?" asked the reporter.

"Just the same as a man," answered the prisoner. "The 'stalls' give them the 'crush,' and the one behind cuts the dress at the same time. Why, it is ten times easier to rob a woman than a man, for they are all fidgety. When they get into a crowd, and are jammed, all they think of is their dress. They are afraid that it is going to be torn and dragged out of shape, and they get so angry and excited that you could put your hand into the pocket 50 times without being detected."

A Big Ferry Boat.

A massive ferry boat, built expressly with a view to its ability to crush heavy ice in the Straits of Mackinac, is being constructed at Detroit for the Mackinac Transportation Company. It will ply between Mackinac and Point St. Ignac.- The boat will be 285 feet long, 52 feet in breadth and will have compound engines of 9,000 horse-power.

The Picturesque in Language.

Over the threshold of a once peaceful home the serpent of infidelity has wriggled, and his black and shiny trail exhales a reeking pestilence. Disclosures are said to be imminent and the sensational ghouls will shortly buzz about the loathsome carcass and fatten on its filth.—[Binghamton Leader.

Pearl Oysters.

The business of getting the pearls out of oysters is a tolerably disagreeable one. The oysters are thrown into large vessels and left to die, when the shells open of their own accord. The shells are then removed, but the oysters themselves are left in buckets till they become decomposed, when they are well stirred. The pearls sink to the bottom, and the remainder is poured off. It may be readily inferred that the odor in the camp of the pearl seekers is more powerful than pleasant.

The pearl had its origin in the efforts of the oyster to protect itself from the irritation caused by the presence of some foreign body between the shell and its mantle, as the soft skin of the oyster is technically termed. To mitigate the suffering caused by this vexatious intruder, the oyster deposits thereon a coating of the same material as that of which the shell is composed, and when once this process has begun it continues, till in time the pearl grows large enough to kill the oyster.

Linnæus, the "father of naturalists," received the honor of knighthood for demonstrating the possibility of artificially inducing the formation of pearls in the pearl-bearing mussel. But, as has been the case with other European inventions of which we have thought a good deal, it has since turned out that John Chinaman has been doing this thing for a couple of thousand years or so. The Chinese method is to take the mussel from the river, carefully force the shells a little way apart, and insert between the mantle of the oyster and one of the shells a few little pellets of clays, tiny pearls or foreign bodies of some kind. When this has been done, the oyster is turned over, and the poor fellow is obliged to submit to a similar uncomfortable process on his other side. He is then put back into a pond, where he is kept well and fat by a diet more nourishing than nice. After a few months, or sometimes a year or two, he is again taken from his bed, his pearls are taken out and he is eaten.—[Boston Herald.

A Blind Watchmaker's Skill.

Many years ago there lived in the town of Holbeach, England, a blind watchmaker named William Rippin, whose delicacy of touch and marvellous skill in repairing watches were famous throughout all the neighboring country. He was not born blind, either, so that his singular faculty cannot be explained as congenital. After learning his trade in regular fashion he commenced business at Holbeach, but three or four years afterwards caught a severe cold in his eyes, which resulted in amaurosis, and although under treatment of the leading oculists of the day, he became totally and hopelessly blind at 28 years of age. Instead of being crushed by his misfortune, he, by great and untiring energy and perseverence, became one of the cleverest of blind men. His ability to clean and repair clocks, watches, musical instruments, and every article connected with the business was marvellous.

He was able to work as well as before his affliction. He could do any repairs required, even turning in verges, &c. The only aid he required in taking to pieces and putting together a watch was in unpinning and pinning the hairspring, which was impossible for a blind man to do, which was done by his wife, whom he taught to work at the business after his loss of sight. He generally had 100 watches in the shop for repairs, some of them being brought from a distance of 100 to 200 miles. Every watch he knew by the touch, and every customer by his voice. Having been a first-class cricketer previously, even after his loss of sight he played two single-wicket matches, both of which he won. He could play cards, dominoes, bagatelle, was a good musician, and leader of the Holbeach Brass Band. He was an intelligent man, nearly six feet high, and many who saw and conversed with him were unaware that he was blind. He died early in consequence of the severe treatment for his eyes, but the prosperous business he left at Holbeach was carried on successfully by his wife and daughter until about five years ago.—[Jeweler's Review.

A Difference in Parents.

A Prospect-Avenue father was reading aloud from the paper at breakfast the other morning about the musical prodigy, Josef Hofmann. When he had finished he remarked to his little daughter who was demurely eating her hash and johnny-cake: "There, Ethel, that boy is a bright boy. Now why are you not as brilliant as he?" "Why, I ought not to be," said Ethel. "Ought not to be? Pray why not," asked her father. "Well, in the first place," said the little girl with an air of much seriousness, "that boy probably had intelligent parents." The father did not pursue the subject further.

A Natural Selection.

An intelligent man, while in a strange town, needed medical advice. He applied not to the landlord of the hotel, nor to the local druggist, but went straight to the postmaster. "Tell me," he said, "which of the doctors of the city takes the largest number of journals?" The postmaster told him, and the gentleman replied: "A man who takes the journals of his profession is well read, and up with the times, and that is the doctor I want to treat me and my family."---[Philadelphia Call.

A watch that won't run doesn't need any chain.

A SHOW BURNED.

Valuable Exhibits of Poultry and Dogs Destroyed.

Prize Canines and Birds Worth $75,000 Cremated Alive.

Fire early Thursday morning destroyed the Fourteenth Regiment Armory at Columbus, Ohio, and all the arms, ammunition and accoutrements belonging to the organization together with the entire property collected for the annual bench show of the Ohio Fanciers' Association, which included what is claimed to have been the finest and most valuable collection of small animals ever gathered west of the Alleghanies. The exhibition opened on Monday night and was to continue through the week. There was an exhibition Wednesday night and the building was thronged until nearly midnight. After that hour the building was in charge of four attendants and a watchman.

The attendants soon went to sleep. The watchman says he had been in the basement below the main hall but a few moments, when returning he found all the roof of the hall in flames and the exhibition room filled with smoke. He could have freed some of the animals, but the larger dogs, mastiffs and hounds, were all wild with fright and leaping in the air. He was afraid they would break their chains and attack him. In the confusion of hows the sleeping attendants awoke and rushed out. It was not yet daylight. A pedestrian passing by had seen the flames, and called the Fire Department, but when it arrived there was no hope of saving the building. Some persons who came early attempted to enter and secure some of the animals, but desisted when the explosion of cartridges began in the arsenal room. One colored man, more courageous than the others, ran in while the fusillade was going on, and was struck a glancing blow on the forehead, which felled him. The crowd fell back and watched the intensely hot flames which enveloped the whole building, and listened to the bedlam of mingled howls and moans of the imprisoned animals slowly burning to death right in sight, but out of reach.

Of the one hundred fifty two fine dogs on exhibition only three escaped, and of 3,000 specimens of fine poultry none was saved. The losses are: On building, $2,500, insured; military arms and equipments, $15,000; no insurance. The owners of the dogs estimate their losses at from $50,000 to $55,000, and of the poultry at $2,000. Four of the five game birds destroyed had been sold at $500 each, and there were many more equally valuable. The three dogs that escaped were Paul Gladstone, the property of the Mt. Washington Kennel Club, of Pittsburg; Royal Duke, belonging to Walter L. Hammett, of Philadelphia, and Margo, owned by S. S. Seibert, of Columbus. The first two were valued at $10,000 each, and the latter at $1,000. The Associated Fanciers of Philadelphia lost twenty-eight out of twenty-nine dogs, valued at $15,000; the Alta Kennel Club of Toledo lost ten dogs, valued at $4,500; the Idlestone Kennel Club of Dayton lost seven dogs, valued at $3,200, while various individual owners sustained losses ranging from $50 up to $6,000.

Among the most noted of the dogs were: Sir Charles, a St. Bernard, belonging to R. J. Sawyer, of Michigan, valued at $2,500. Montrose, a St. Bernard, of the Alta Kennel, of Toledo, valued at $2,000. Keystone and Lady Rock, English setters of the Mount Washington Kennels, of Pittsburg, valued at $5,000 and $1,000 respectively; Mac, an Irish setter, the property of D. L. Carmichael, of Chicago, valued at $2,000. Four other dogs lost were valued at $1,000 each.

The heaviest individual loser was Harry L. Goodman, of Auburn Junction, Ill., who lost his entire kennel of cocker spaniels, Dachshunds, pugs and small fancy dogs, valued at $6,000. Several of the watchmen and attendants were scorched in their attempts to save the dogs and birds. When the flames enveloped the building the dogs set up a pitiful howl and leaped from their kennels only to be hanged by their chains. The three that escaped slipped their fastenings, and had the others been free the most of them would probably have escaped. The burned poultry embraced specimens from the yards of nearly all the prominent bird fanciers of the Middle States. As all the stock was at the owners' risk and uninsured the loss is total.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

GERMAN opera is not so successful in New York this season as last.

ANTON SCHOTT, the German tenor, has built a large church out of the profits of his art.

AN Amati violin which once belonged to King Louis XIV. has recently been sold at Buda Pesth for $3,500.

JOHN S. CLARKE appears to be meeting with success in Philadelphia with his revival of old English comedies.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S company goes to England in April, opening at the Gaiety Theatre, London, May 3, in "Nancy & Co."

BOUCICAULT'S new Irish play, "Cushla-machree," will have its first presentation at the Boston Hollis Street Theatre, February 20.

AN orchestra of 125 artists, a chorus of 3,000 males voices, and eminent soloists, will participate in the National Saengerfest at St. Louis, in June.

PATTI has been giving "farewells" in London previous to her departure for South America, where she expects another hundred thousand or two.

A MAN who is said to look exactly as Mozart used to makes money in London by exhibiting himself at parties and musical entertainments at $50 an evening.

JOSEPH JEFFERON, W. J. Florence, W. H. Crane, Stuart Robson and Mrs. John Drew, are spoken of as possibly combining for a revival of old comedies next season.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, the English author, is an admirer of Wagner's music. He says it "eats your soul to your ears, and fills you with a kind of desperate foreboding, half pain, half joy."

MISS MARY ANDERSON made her one hundredth appearance in "A Winter's Tale" at the Lyceum Theatre, London, lately, and was welcomed by a large and brilliant audience with the utmost enthusiasm.

IT is said that Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence have been engaged to play the leading parts in Sydney Rosenfeld's new play of "A Possible Case," which Manager J. M. Hill produces at the Union Square Theatre, New York, March 24.

IT is said that Lester Wallack's benefit will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, next May. "Hamlet" will be presented, with Edwin Booth as Hamlet, Lawrence Barrett as Laertes and Joseph Jefferson as the First Gravedigger.

A WELL-KNOWN New York musician recently remarked: "If there is anything which would lead one to the conviction that miracles are still performed it is the piano playing of Josef Hofman. Is it not supernatural, this musical ability displayed by a mere baby?"

PECULIAR ACCIDENTS.

WILLIAM GOOD, of Mount Joy, Penn., broke his leg while trying to pull off his boot.

THE mule upon which William Brading, of Lick Creek, Ill., was riding shied, and throwing Brading against a tree, he was killed instantly.

JESSE MEAD'S horse ran away near Tremont, Ohio, and threw him headlong into the frozen creek, where he broke through the ice and was drowned.

WHILE trying to carry off a hog that he had stolen, a negro of Wilmington, N. C., strained himself so that he dropped dead with what was called heart disease.

SEVEN years ago the little son of James Roup, of Roupville, Ga., got a blade of straw in his ear, and was made deaf by it. Recently the straw, two inches in length, worked itself out, and the boy's hearing is restored.

A QUEER sight was witnessed at Fort Smith, Ark., recently. There is not a foot of paved street in the city, and when it rains it is almost impossible to get around. Some ingenious resident hitched a pair of mules to a skiff, one drove the mules, another used the oars and a third managed the rudder.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

14TH DAY.—Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Hoar—To provide for a world's exposition at Washington in 1892, and thereafter a permanent exposition of the three Americas in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Referred to Select Committee on Centennial Celebration. By Mr. Dawes—To establish a postal telegraph system. By Mr. Platt—For the formation and admission into the Union of the State of North Dakota. By Mr. Plumb—To equalize bounties....Mr. Reagan opposed the Blair Educational bill. Mr. Plumb offered an amendment, providing that the money shall be distributed among the several States and Territories in proportion to their population, according to the census of 1880. Mr. Blair read letters from educational authorities in Texas complaining of the want of funds there, and urging the passage of the bill.

15TH DAY.—Among the memorials and petitions presented were joint resolutions from the Legislature of Nebraska asking for the passage of the Grand Army Pension Bill and for the repeal of the law relating to arrears of pensions; petitions for increased compensation to letter carriers and postmasters of the fourth class....Bills introduced: By Mr. Sherman—For the investment of certain funds in the Treasury; also to establish a bureau of adulteration, and to regulate and prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of adulterated articles of food and drugs. By Mr. Manderson—Granting additional rights to homestead settlers; also to amend the Mexican Pension Law; also to prevent the summary cancellation of pension certificates and providing for a hearing in such cases. By Mr. Jones—A concurrent resolution requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with China containing a provision that no Chinese shall enter the United States except ambassadors and others engaged in the diplomatic service, and merchants engaged in trade between the United States and foreign countries; laid on the table....Mr. Brown spoke in favor of his resolution to repeal the internal revenue laws. He declared that the internal revenue system to be an outrageous system of espionage, injustice and wrong that ought to have been abolished long ago.

16TH DAY.—Messages from the President as to an international convention for the greater security of life and property at sea, in relation to fixing a prime meridian and universal day, and as to the protection of submarine cables, were presented to the Senate, and were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; a message as to the reduction of reservations of certain Indians was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs....Mr. Sawyer, from the Postoffice Committee, reported Mr. Butler's resolution for the appointment of a select committee on the postal telegraph. The resolution was indefinitely postponed....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Edmunds—To incorporate the Maritime Ship Canal Company of Nicaragua; Mr. Quay, for the protection of fisheries on the Atlantic Coast....The bill to credit and pay to the several States and Territories the money collected under the Direct Tax act of August, 1861, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Berry, Sherman and Beck.

17TH DAY.—The following bills and resolutions were introduced: By Mr. Sabin, to increase pension for loss of an eye to $24 per month; Mr. Davies, to reduce the Round Valley Indian Reservation; Mr. Cullow, to facilitate army promotions by retiring officers who served in the Civil War over volunteers; Mr. Saulsbury, a resolution, that it was inexpedient to arrange with European Governments a common ratio of value for gold and silver....Mr. Hale addressed the Senate in explanation of his resolution to examine into the condition of the Civil Service. He attacked the President's civil service policy, and had an animated debate with Mr. Vest, who defended the Administration.

18TH DAY.—A debate occurred upon the resolution of Senator Chandler to investigate the municipal election at Jackson, Miss. Mr. Riddleberger said the resolution was intended as a covert attack on Mr. Lamar. The resolution was adopted by 29 ayes to 21 nays—a strict party vote, except that Riddleberger voted nay....Mr. Platt presented a petition for the abolition of pee holes, and the issuance of fractional currency....Mr. Dawes offered a bill to appoint a Superintendent of Indian Schools....Mr. Mitchell spoke on his bill to prohibit Chinese immigration. It was referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

House Proceedings.

12TH DAY.—The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Cox (N. Y.) as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution....The Speaker announced the standing committees of the House ..Mr. Stone (Mo.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to investigate the facts touching the imprisonment of the Judges of the County Court of St. Clair County, Mo. Referred....Mr. Grout (Vt.) introduced a bill to reduce postage on fourth-class matter; also to enable the people to name their postmasters; also for the appointment of an alcoholic liquor traffic commission.

13TH DAY.—An animated debate took place over a report of the Committee on Accounts regarding clerks for committees; the report went back to committee ...January 19 set aside for the presentation to the House of portraits of ex-Speakers Sedgwick, Farnum and Banks....The following bills were introduced: Mr Wheeler, of Alabama, to increase the pay of fourth class Postmasters, and to retire disabled army officers; Mr. Oates (Ala.) directing the Committee on Judiciary to recommend legislation necessary to restrict the number of emigrants; Mr. Dunn (Ark.) to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States; Mr. Thompson (Cal.) for the development of silk culture in the United States; Mr. Symes (Col.) for the free coinage of silver; Mr. Lawler (Ill.) for appointment of a committee to investigate strikes; Mr. McCreary (Ky.) to authorize the Treasury at any time to apply the surplus to the redemption of Interest-bearing Government bonds; Mr. Taulbee (Ky.) to repeal the Civil Service law; Mr. O'Donnell (Mich.) to repeal duty on sugar and to pay a bounty of $2,000,000 a year for the cultivation of sugar.

14TH DAY.—The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) and Mr. Phelps (N. J.) as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution....The Urgent Deficiency bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Woodburn (Nev.)—Directing the purchase of not less than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month, and the coinage of the same into standard dollars; Mr. Gallinger (N. H.)—Requiring the dismissal of all persons in the public service who are not citizens of the United States; Mr. Bliss (N. Y.)—to dispose of the surplus money in the Treasury, and to prevent the accumulation thereof; Mr. White (N. Y.)—To authorize the refunding of the national debt into a uniform consolidated bond.

16TH DAY.—House went into Committee of

The North Carolinian.

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Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

It is quite appareni that the tariff will be the paramount issue before the American people in the coming political canvass. Realizing this and cognizant of the fact that the masses of voters really know comparatively little about its basic principles, the CAROLINIAN will devote considerable time and space to the work of information and education upon the subject, endeavoring to explain the laws which determine the industrial development of the country, which gradually regulate its commercial relrtions with other countries, which encourage the investment of capital in our direction rather than another, which invites millions of industrious workers to this country, which provide occupation and profitable employment for millions who, but for the rapid diversification of industry, would soon overcrowd agriculture and the mechanic arts.

More than ever before is it important that every voter should come to understand more generally and more clearly how the protective system has done and still does its work; why it blesses *all* the people instead of thoee engaged in particular industries only, and why any break in it injures all. The CAROLINIAN, we repeat, will do what it can in giving its readers reliable information and aiding them to arrive at a rational conclusion on this vital question.

ONE WAY TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS.

The estimates of the money needed to run the Government the coming year have been laid before Congress. To the surprise of those who had placed faith in the Democratic promises of economy, these estimates call for about twenty-five million dollars more than was appropriated for the current year. Every department of the Government and every bureau connected with it save that of Printing and Engraving, which was presided over by a Republican, asked for an increased appropriation. These amounts are not to meet extraordinary expenses and emergencies, for they have not arisen. But they are to supply the ordinary expenses of a Democratic Administration of the Government.

Instead of that economy which was promised when the Democratic party went into power we find it already spending millions of dollars more per year than it did at the outset, or than its Republican predecessor did. Democrats who bandied loosely the charges of Republican extravagance and wastefulness will have a nice time in explaining why their party requires $25,000,000 more this year "for an economical administration of the government" than it did last year.

If the increased appropriations asked for were to be expended in some one department where some unusual necessity existed, it might be understood. But when the increased amounts are distributed over each of the departments showing a general disposition to extravagant with the people's money, there is no escape from the conclusion that the Democratic party is going to empty the treasury as fast as it can.

That is one way to reduce the surplus, and with $25,000,000 in one lump it will not be long before the bottom is reached.

Free traders argue that the tariff duty increases the cost of the article and is a tax on the consumer. This is an error, at least with regard to all articles which we produce ourselves. The principal sum paid for foreign made articles is the real tax; the duty is all our country saves on them. The more foreign goods we admit the more we cripple our own people. The more we purchase the poorer we are.

If the latest advices from China concerning the recent great flood in the Chinese province of Honan are to be accepted as trustworthy, this calamity must be considered as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, ...er visited the earth. It is ...hat at least three thousand ...illages were completely ...t, with oll their inhabi... number of lives lost is ...in the millions.

... of Iowa, states the ... and forcibly when ...s that the farmers want more consumers to eat up their surplus products and advance the price" hence it is to their interest to favor a Protective Tariff and the development of manufacturing industries. Common sense is on the side of a protective tariff every time.

Who doesn't remember the bitter anathemas flung at the Internal Revenue system by the Democrats? And yet that party, led by its President, is making a stand to preserve it!! As it is the last vestige of strictly "war taxes" we say *wipe it out!*

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

It is amazing how indifferently some seemingly pious people are in the matter of paying their debts. They go to church regularly and even frequent the sacrament, with their neighbor's money in their pockets. They won't pay what they owe, either because they want to hold on to the cash as long as they can, or because they wish to spend it for something else. They make light of their debts and obligations; they make no honest effort to redeem them; they lose sight of that final accounting when the unjust debtors "shall be cast into prison from which they shall not depart until they pay the last farthing."

"But," says one, "suppose a man is not able to pay his debts, What then?" Well, in the first place, a man has no right to contract debts unless he can see his way to pay them; and in the second place, he is bound in honor to make every effort in his power to meet his obligations. If due prudence and economy be exercised, and through accident or untoward circumstances a man becomes unable to liquidate his indebtedness, there is, of course, no help for it, and no charge of dishonesty can be alleged against him.

But in the majority of cases people get into debt, and continue in it, through downright recklessness or extravagance. Debts increased through sickness or mere accidents are the honorable exceptions. And even here a man cannot be classed among honest debtors unless he makes every reasonable effort to cancel them.

A LITTLE TARIFF HISTORY.

Those old enough to remember know that the tariff of 1824 immediately helped the country out of the mire of want and replenished the National Treasury. The tariff of 1828 lifted us still higher, indeed so high that it caused the indignation of the Democrats and threats of secession which brought about the free trade compromise of 1833. What was the result? Before 1840 the Government had to borrow money to keep the wheels in motion.

And these older people, too, remember that with the protective tariff of 1842 the country again revived and prospered until the free trade tariff of 1846 against caused poverty and want, so that in 1857 the Government had again to resort to borrowing at the ruinous interest of 12 per cent.

Thus we found it in 1860. Immediately a protective tariff was enacted; and here we are now the richest and most prosperous nation upon the face of the earth. Why go back a third time to a policy that has always dragged us down to poverty and want?

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The leaders in the fight of 1888 will be the same as in 1884. The result, as before, will probably depend upon New York State. Will New York choose Cleveland electors again this year? We think all the signs are that way, and by a plurality much ampler than that of 1884. —*Boston Globe.*

The vote of New York State is essential to Democratic success, but the Republicans can dispense with it and yet elect their candidate. Conceding to the Democrats the safe Democratic States with 155 electoral votes the Republicans can win with Indiana and Connecticut or Indiana and New Jersey even should New York go Democratic, which is by no means certain. As the Republicans carried Indiana in the last State election and also New Jersey, which in the next election will be very likely to roll up a large vote in opposition to Mr. Cleveland's free trade doctrines, it will be seen that the Republicans enter the campaign this year under most encouraging circumstances.

North Carolina has been badly snubbed in the make up of the Committees of Congress.

Dr, Duggan, one of the brightest men in the faculty of Wake Forest College, is dead.

T. W. Mayhew, one of the counsel in the Potts case at Washington, died at Aurora on the 8th inst.

Fifteen fruit canneries were started in North Carolina last year.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened in clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death soemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so highly relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Arrangements are being made to build a tabernacle at Wilmington capable of holding 5 000 people, to be used for Rev. R. G. Pearson, the evangelist, when he arrives in March, next.

Our Daily Bread.

Heavy and sour bread or biscuit has a vast influence through the digestive organs upon the measure of health we enjoy. How important to our present happiness and future usefulness the blessing of good helth and a sound constitution are. we can only realize when too late torepair th damage. Notwithstanding these facts, thousands of persons daily jeopardize not only their health, but their lives, and the healths and lives of others by using articles in the preparation of their food th epurit and healthfulness of which they know nothing. Perhaps afew cents may have spells of headache, the has been wrought. Paterfamilias will never know the mischief that takes the responsibility and possibly articles used, and the housekeeper been more convenient to obtain the may have been saved, or it may hav children may have lost their appetite, or look pale; if so, the true cause is rarely suspected. The weather, the lack of out-door air, or some other cause, is given, and the unwholesome, poisonous system of adulterated food goes on. Next to ree flour, which should be made of good, sound wheat and not ground too fine, the yeast or baking powder, which furnishes the rising properties, is of the greatest importance, and of the two we prefer baking powder, and always use the Royal, as we thereby retain the original properties of the wheat, no fermentation taking place. The action of the Royal Bakidg Powder upon the dough is simply to swell it and form little colls through every part. These sells are filled with carbonic acid gas, which passes off during the process of baking.

The Royal is made from pure grape acid, and it is the action of this acid upon highly carbonized bicarbonate of soda that generates the gas alluded to; and these ingredients are so pure and so perfectly fitted, tested and adapted to each other, that the action is mild and permanent, and is continued during the whole time of baking, and no residue of poisonous ingredients remains to undermine the health, no heavy biscuits, no sour bread, but if directions are followed, every article will be found sweet and wholesome.

Prices Now and Then.

W. L. Waters, Nashville, Tenn.

I was born sixty-seven years ago in Wilson county, Tenn. During the Democratic free trade policy in 1843 I worked about forty laborers on the Lebanon and Sparta Turnpike road and paid for labor from 15 to 20 cents per day with board. I paid for meal 15 cents per bushel, 3 cents per pound for side bacon and 1¼ cents for flour, and found it very difficult to get money to pay these insignificant prices. In the year 1835 I purchased forty suckling mules, for which I paid from $15 to $20 each, kept them over three winters, and sold them at an average of $43. This is a very small part of my experience under free trade. Since the war I have operated about the same number of laborers on the same turnpike that I worked in 1843; and until the incoming of the present Administration I paid for labor from 50 cents to $1 per day with board, 50 to 75 cents for meal, 12 to 18 cents for bacon and had no difficulty in getting means to pay these prices. Now laborers are plenty at 25 to 40 cents and board and no one to hire. Prices of all farm products are so depressed that farmers hire as little as possible and laborers are mostly idle for half the year. About six years ago I built up a foundry and machine shop in Nashville and settled my sons there. They did a thriving business, using some fifty operatives at prices ranging from $1 to $4 per day; but the change of policy on the part of the Administration affected them as well as all other manufacturing establishments of the city. Instead of fifty operatives we employ ten or fifteen, at prices ranging from 50 cents to $2.50 per day. The business of the country is demoralized and the laborer ekes out a miserable existence, and property-holders have to sell off property to meet taxes. We want protection for our industries.

Thriving Towns.

Ashville Citizen.

Mr. Seigel informs us that the election held in Hendersonville on the 2nd of January on the question of issuing town bonds for the erection of water works was a one sided affair. The vote was unanimous 107 to nothing.

In the improvement of towns and cities the sentiment should be all one way. The current is all forward or downward. What would Asheville have been if it had halted on the consideration of pennies? She would have been a lank, mean looking community, too depicable to have asked notice Taking the bull by the horns she stands erect, the foremost town in North Carolina in progress. She is the exemplar of all other towns in the State, with her water works, her gas works, her electric works, her telephone works, her ice works, her every indication of energy and pluck. Hid behind her mountain ranges; what could have been expected from the little transmontane village? She has developed into a city, so will Hendersonville. That little town has the elements of greatness within her borders, she has her future.

Chilliness, dizziness; pains in the side and back, sleepiness, listlessness—in a word, a general torpor of the system—all these clearly indicate liver disease. Use Laxador in time and be cured. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents a package.

Preserve your baby's health by promptly administering Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for the diseases of early childhood. Price 25 cents a bottle

The Henderson *Gold Leaf* says Tomas Eaton, colored, in this county, works two horses and no labor but his own family, and made last year eighteen balos of cotton averaging over 500 pounds each 155½ barrels of corn, 100 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of fodder, oats &c. This shows what industry can accomplish in this country, even by a colored man.

Lamar has been confirmed as Supreme Court Judge.

Farmers and the Tariff

An address delivered before the Farmers' National Congress, Chicago, November 11, 1887, *by Hon Thos. H. Dudley, of New Jersey.*

Continued from last week.

The agricultural products of our country outside of tobacco and cotton amount to about three thousand million dollars per year. Of this quantity about ninety-two per cent, are consumed here at home, and only about eight per cent. are exported. That is to say, the home market takes ninety-two per cent and the foreign market takes only eight per cent. You can thus see the importanc of the home market and the comparative insignificance of the foreign market to our farmers in the consumption of their products. And it may be mentioned just here that the foreign market is distant, uncertain and capricious—dependent upon the harvest abroad, whether good or bad, and is always open to the competition of other nations. Now the power to buy depends upon the means the purchaser can command. The wages the laboring man earns limits his capacity to purchase, and this applys as well to the purchase of agricultural products as to other commodities The wages received always depends upon the employment. If he is employed he earns wages; if he has no employ- loyment he earns no wages. The question of the home market, whether good or bad, then turns upon our people being employed and the am't of wages they receive. If they or all those who are able to work are employed then the home market is good, for the people can buy, if, on the other hand, they are not employed, then the home market is poor, for they cannot buy. To the extent then that our people are employed, is the home market good or bad? Therefore, in order to give our people employment, there must be a diversity of industrial pursuits. The more numerous these industrial pursuits the more persons there will be employed. No civilized nation ever has been or ever will be prosperous and great without diversified industries and the more numerous the industries the greater the prosperity will be. Labor produces wealth, and wealth gives power. The manufacturing interests of the country to day employ not less than 5,000,000 people, to whom $1,500,000,000 in wages are paid, and they produce about $7,000,000,000 worth of manufactured commodities annually. These people and all those who are dependent upon them are fed by the farmer, and mainly constitute his home market. The wages they earn in the mill and workshop, as we have seen, enable them to buy the surplus products of the farmer. Now these commodities must be manufactured either here or else in Europe. Some of our people seem to desire them to be made in England. All their efforts are in the direction of taking the work from our own people and giving it to the workpeople of England. If made here the wages for making them, and the profit on the goods manufactured, would be earned in our own country and paid to our own people; if made in England the wages would be paid there, and the profits would be earned there, and the people of England, and not our people, would receive the benefit. Their people would be employed and earn the wages we are now paying to our people, while ours would be idle. As we have seen, if the people do not earn wages they cannot buy, and the farmer's home market would be injured if not destroyed. To show how this would operate let me give an example.

We will take the silk industry of New Jersey. We made last year in New Jersey $28,320,400 worth of silk goods on a capital invested of $11,500,000, and employed in this industry alone over twenty thousand workpeople, to whom were paid over $6,700,000 in wages. These twenty thousand people employed in this business, some in Patterson, some in Passaic, some in Hoboken, some in Newark and some in other localities, received this amount of wages. Many, indeed most of these persons, have others dependent upon them. Men have families and girls have parents who live from the wages earned in the mills. If you assume that each of these persons has two others dependent upon him or her, and who thus live on the wages earned, it will make sixty thousand people, all of whom are directly living from this one industry.

Now, suppose all these people should be gathered together in one town, they would make a large city of themselves; but when you put them together in a town you create the necessity for other persons living with them. They would want churches for religious worship, and clergymen to preach; school-houses and teachers to instruct their children; carpenters, masons, plasterers and painters to build and keep the houses in repair; cabinetmakers to manufacture furniture; shoemakers tailors and hatters to make clothing; wheelrights, blacksmiths and carriage and harness makers; storekeepers, butchers and bakers, to feed the people and supply the necessaries of life; doctors and lawyers, hackmen and day laborers. You would have banks and insurance offices. Nor is this all. There must be some kind of government and men to carry it on, Your police, fire, light, water and tax departments would require many men. With all these and those dependent upon them you would sell your city to not less than one hundred thousand people, all of whom directly or indirectly, would be dependent upon this one industry, and all of whom, every man, woman and child, would be fed by the farmer. Now, although not all gathered in one city, so far as New Jersey is concerned, this one industry of silk manufacturing in the State gives employment to and supports, directly or indirectly, this number of persons scattered up and down in different locations. And the farmer feeds them. And so with every other manufacturing industry, not only in the State of New Jersey but in the whole United States, whether in cotton, iron, wool, paper or anything else, the farmer not only feeds all those engaged in, but all those who are dependent upon them, and all the other persons who live indirectly off of them, whether as lawyers, doctors, teachers, storekeepers, butchers, bakers, tailors, dressmakers or mechanics.

Therefore, when you protect these industries, you protect the farmer as well. Protection to one is protection to the other. The people engaged in these industries mainly constitute his home market. As we have already seen, it is these whom they employ, who eat the surplus products of the farmer. If the people do not earn wages they cannot buy; the more they earn, the greater their prosperity, and the more they can purchase.

(To be continued.)

A Family Blessing.

Simmons Liver Regulator, the favorite home remedy, is entirely vegetable, and is the purest and best family medicine that is compounded. No error to be feared in administering; no injury from exposure after taking; no loss of time, It is the best preventive medicine and safe to take no matter what the sickness may prove to be, and, in any ordinary disease, will effect a speedy cure Demand the Genuine, having the Z stamp on Wrapper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County. Ellen Commander *vs* Henry Commander.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and the said defendant is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, to be holden on the third Monday in March 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint which is now filed in this cause.

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 10th day of January, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN, Clerk S. C.

GRIFFIN & TEMPLE, Attorneys. 31 37.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of authority conferred upon me as Commissioner by an order of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, rendered December 15, 1887, in the case entitled W. J. Griffin Admin'r, against Mills Howell and others, heirs at law of Geo. W. Edney dec'd, directing a sale of the lands hereinafter described to make assets in the hands of said Administrator, for the payment of debts, and appointing myself Commissioner to make said sale. I shall sell on **Monday, the 6th day of February 1888,** at 12 o'clock M., that certain tract of land situated in Newland township, Pasquotank county, State of North Carolina, and bounded by the main road, the lands of James N. Brothers, Pasquotank river, the lands of W. K. Etheridge and the lands of the heirs of Samuel Brothers dec'd, containing sixty (60) acres, more or less- being known as the "Geo. W. Edney tract."

The sale will be at public auction, for cash, before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C.

January 4th, 1888. W. J. GRIFFIN, Commissioner.

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ADMINISTTATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Joseph Eves, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This 21st of December, 1887.

JOS. P. EVES, Adm'r.

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NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Pasquotank County: In Justice Court.

W. W. Griffin vs. W. H. Hillery.

The defendant will hereby take notice that the plaintiff has commenced an action against him before W. D. Williams, a Justice of the Peace, for the recovery of the sum of Twenty-four Dollars and eighteen cents, for lumber furnished said Hillery, and to enforce said claim; and the said Hillery is hereby required to appear before W. D. Williams esq., a Justice of the Peace for said County on the 19th day of January 1888, and answer or demur to the complaint which will there be made. Dec'r 10, 1887.

W. D. WILLIAMS, J. P.

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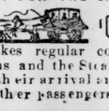

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accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

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We never imitate, but originate Our prices are *hard to beat*, as we al ways *believe in low prices* on all goods and now that the Holidays are over, we feel all right, for we enjoyed them and must come right down to PLAIN FACTS.

Our stock is still the largest in the City. It must be disposed of before it is too late, and for the next THIRTY DAYS we will offer extraordinary bargains on all goods in our line by just putting the prices lower than ever before.

We still have a good many Winter Clothes left and will sell them now regardless of profit for they must be disposed of to make room for Spring Goods soon to come in, We are now offering nice Suits at very low figures just to clear our store of many odds and ends that were left over from our immense stock before Christmas.

We are now selling right down on Boys and Men's Suits, and to convince you, all you will have to do is to call and give our stock a careful look over. Our Overcoats have been going off very fast, but we have still a few more left which must be disposed of at some price; so I will now offer

Overcoats that were $5.00 for	$3.50
Overcoats that were 8.00 for	5.00
Overcoats that were 10.00 for	7.00
Overcoats that were 12.50 for	9.00
Overcoats that were 15.00 for	12.00
Overcoats that were 18.00 for	15.00

And so on through our immense stock, just to clear our stock of winter goods to be ready for Spring Goods soon to arrive.

We are still agent for Reed's fine Ladies' Shoes, which we will guarantee to give perfect satisfaction to all who buy them. Each pair has the name of E. P. REED stamped on the bottom, and there is no other agent in Elizabeth City but **H. Weisel** for Reed's Shoes, and whoever sells you any other shoe and says they are as good only means to deceive you, as Reed's Ladies' shoes are the best in the market. We have them in all sizes, widths and styles.

We also keep many other kinds of Shoes for Ladies, Men and Children, and can supply the public as cheap or cheaper than any one else in the City. We are now making closing sales on Men's heavy kip and cow hide Boots and will sell them now at very small profits to keep from carrying them over for another season, and to all in need, be sure and give our large stock of Boots and Shoes a good look over before buying By so doing you will secure a good bargain.

We have just marked our Ladies Dress Goods down and reduced our former prices, so now is the time to get a good Flannel or Trecot Dress very cheap, as we are determined to sell our goods cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. We have also a great many Cashmeres that we are anxious to dispose of very CHEAP rather than carry them over for another season, down the prices must go to close them out.

We have also put the knife into our Velvets especially striped Velvets, that we are now selling regardless of profit. They must be sold, and to those who call early there is a good bargain waiting, for these goods that were formerly selling at $1.00 and $1.25 must now go for 80c and 90c, and so on through our full line of Dress Trimmings we will now offer some extraordinary bargains on.

We have just received from a Bankrupt sale in New York another line of New Market Cloaks, and they are very cheap at the prices we are offering them. These goods are well worth $8.00 and $10.00, but I bought them very low, and I can sell them from $5.00 to $7.00, and whoever secures one of these Cloaks will get a genuine good bargain. I alway believe in trying to make the "quick sixpence," and besides give all my friends a good chance to secure as many goods as possible for little money.

We have just received a line of Men's Tip Top White Unlaundered Shirts, full reinforced bosom, which we are selling for the very small sum of 50c. They are good goods and cheap at 65c, but we bought them cheap and just put them down to 50c Call in and give them a look at.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.,

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES

EPISCOPAL. ——— Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson. Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Work.

☞ It is a good medicine.

☞ And more, it is honorable.

☞ A man's best friends are his ten fingers

☞ Any kind of an honest job is better than no job at all.

☞ Some of the truckers in this section have already planted their peas.

☞ To "Inquirer," we say that a policy that operates in giving better wages to workingmen, furnishing to them more money to spend, is also helping the farmers who have products to sell, as well as producers of every class. One class of working men and one section of the Nation cannot be improved in condition without reciprocally benefiting working men of other classes and other sections of the country. Wherever manufactories are established money is put in circulation in the vicinity round about. They not only diversify industries and open new avenues of employment but also create an enterchange of values between all classes of the people. It is therefore, in our opinion, the most narrow as well as blind view of the tariff to insist that it benefits only the limited circle directly connected with manufacturing.

☞ The new County Board of Education have taken charge. We earnestly hope that due attention will be paid to our public schools and every possible effort put forth to make them at least "worth their cost." Qualification of the Teacher should be carefully investigated and demanded. Of course it may cost more, but it is worth more—indeed the teacher without it is dear at any price.

— In our young school days the public school system where the elements of learning could be had "free, gratis, for nothing" had just been inaugurated in our native State, and in our locality were generally taught by Irishmen who, having been educated in the Old Country with only a smattering of studies, found themselves incapable of filling good positions there, and therefore,

"Having heart of a place called America
Determined that nate little place to see,"

and, because they offered their services at low prices, were employed. But it was not long before it was found by the people to be time lost and money wasted, and a reaction followed, calminating in making the public schools of Pennsylvania among the best in the Union. We want to see the same thing accomplished in our County, District and State.

☞ On Friday morning last, the 14th inst, at the residence of her son Capt. J. B. Fearing on Road street, with whom she had been living some thirty years, Mrs. Submit Fearing breathed her last; and on the morning of the following day the devoted son was suddenly summoned to follow the beloved mother to the spirit world He was stricken with paralysis while sitting in his chair conversing with his Pastor and others about his mother's death and funeral, and in less than an hour he was dead! Rarely does it occur where a household is thus doubly visited by the angel of Death. The sorrowful intelligence cast a feeling of sadness and gloom over our entire community.

——Mrs. Submit Fearing was the oldest inhabitant of Elizabeth City, being in her 87th year of age. She was born, we believe, in Philadelphia, and married about 1824 to Isaiah Fearing who had located here from Warham, Mass., and became one of the leading merchants and business men of the place. He died in 1857. Mrs. Fearing was all her life noted for her amiable character, sweet disposition, gentle manners deeds of charity and devout Christianity. She was indeed, a model woman. None knew her but to love her.

— -Capt. John Bartlett Fearing was aged 61 years, 4 months and 25 days. He has long been one of our prominent merchants, for a number of years a member of the firm of D. B. Bradford & Co. He was one of the most suave, companionable and gentlemanly men we ever met. We doubt whether he had an enemy. Peace to his memory.

——The double funeral was held on Monday at 3 o'clock p. m. Every business place in the city was closed, and the Methodist Church was filled to its utmost capacity. After the usual solemn preliminary ceremonies, and a most feeling and pathetic prayer by the Rev. W. W. Kennedy, a eulogy, full of tender sympathy and touching pathos, was delivered by the Rev. J. T. Whitley from the appropriate passage in Second Samuel, 23 verse: "Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they are not divided." It was a worthy tribute to the social and Christian virtues of both the mother and the SOD,

☞ Read the article "Prices, Now and Then," in another column. It tells the story.

☞ "The world owes every man a living," provided the man is willing to earn it honestly.

☞ The sun has begun to retrace his Northerly course, and the days are gradually beginning to lengthen.

☞ To any one from the town of the neighboring counties who will regularly report items of local news, we'll send the CAROLINIAN free.

☞ We call attention to the second instalment of the able address on "Farmers and the Tariff." Every farmer should carefully read these articles.

☞ The citizens of Mackey's Ferry have petitioned Congress for a $5.000 appropriation to remove the obstructions at the mouth of the Creek at that place.

☞ The year 1888 brings us a Presidential election, 53 Sundays and five eclipses, while its Fourth of July comes on Wednesday and its Christmas on Tuesday.

☞ Our esteemed friend Joseph R. Parker, of New Garden, this State, will accept our thanks for a copy of "The American Advocate of Peace and Arbitration." We have read it with much interest.

☞ The preponderance of winter marriages causes a cotemporay to remark that it is quite enough to convince all young men yet unmarried that the bugbear of *cold feet* is scarcely worth considering.

☞ We have the sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. Harriet A., the very estimable wife of Josiah Nicholson esq., of Belvidere, which occurred on the 12th inst. She was in her 50th year of age. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

☞ A force of one hundred convicts has been at work for some time on the turnpike leading from Plymouth to the head of Pungo, and some seven miles are completed. Three miles more remain to be finished. How about the force promised for work in this county?

☞ We ask every citizen to read the article in another column from the Asheville *Citizen*, headed "Thriving Towns." It tells the secret of the wonderful growth of that once "little transmontane village." The same enterprise and public spirit would do as much for Elizabeth City.

☞ If farmers universally would employ their home opportunities for increasing their annual stores of fertilizers in the careful use of straw, leaves, root tops, etc, judiciously composting them with stable manure, and applying them at the right time the work of cultivation, in the main, would be much accelerated,

☞ At the late meeting of the Commercial and Mercantile Club of Elizabeth City the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that in view of its central and convenient location in proximity to the ocean and its inlets, and the amount of business in excess of all other ports in the Albemarle District that is done here, it would be just, proper, wise and judicious to make this port the principal Custom House in the District.

☞ Every family ought to have a newspaper, and first of all the *home* paper. While we think those residing in this and neighboring counties would be best served and most benefited in taking the CAROLINIAN, we would advise them to take one of the other papers published here rather than not take any, because they ought to read *some* paper; and the local paper is worth a good deal more to the family than the cost of subscription.

☞ W. S. Spruill esq., Coronor of Washington county, called on Saturday, and gave us an account of the murder of an old itinerant clock mender near Cresswell. He was brutally killed with an axe and the body covered in the woods which, about a week after, was accidentally discovered. Three negroes, of evil repute in that vicinity, were arrested on suspicion, one of whom turned State's evidence. They are now in jail at Plymouth.

☞ We have a Democratic acquaintance who, for years, has been in the habit of calling to see us and chatting, among other things, in a friendly way, over the political situation He is honest and never gets excited, as some of his political faith are apt to do. Before the last election, he was earnest, almost eloquent in urging a change of the National Administration. "Why," said he, "you Republicans have been in power so long it is only reasonable to believe that a change will be better for the country and bring about better times." Our answer always was, "The change you advocate will only make things worse" After the election, he was delighted—was one of the happiest men we met. He still calls occasionally, but his enthusiasm has cooled greatly. He is frank enough to admit that he is sadly disappointed, that the better times have not been realized—"indeed," said he the other day, "they are getting worse." We only said, "I told you so."

☞ What has become of the Raleigh *Signal*? Havn't seen it lately.

☞ A splendid Driving Horse for sale. Inquire at this office. Terms easy.

☞ We learn that the Academy Ball at Nixonton last Thursday night was a success.

☞ On Wednesday last Mr John W. Stokely, of Nixonton, was married to Miss Emma Parsons, of Salem.

☞ Corn 49 cents; rice 85 cents; oats 32 cents; black eye peas 80 cents; sweet potatoes 40 cents.

☞ We are glad to learn that the "Thomas Newton" is to be placed on the Dismal Swamp Canal line between Elizabeth City and Norfolk.

☞ If you desire to keep posted in the history of Elizabeth City during the year 1888, subscribe for the CAROLINIAN. All of interest will be reported in its local columns.

☞ It is rumored that there is a movement to change the route of the mail service between Norfolk and Roanoke Island, to have it supplied via the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal instead Elizabeth City. On behalf of our le the CAROLINIAN protests against it. It ought not be done.

☞ The poet gave expression to a truth when he wrote—

God made the country,
But man made the town.

And the town thrives and grows just as those who live in it are energetic, live, progressive and public spirited. These factors need larger development and activity in Elizabeth City Towns all over the Union not nearly so favorably environed, have quadrupled it in population, trade and wealth, because their business men had the courage to "pool their efforts" in encouraging and starting enterprises calculated to promote these ends, and because the citizens, in a corporate capacity, were willing to incur bonded debts for important public improvements. These things, advisedly done, always help a town.

LOCAL MENTION.

A regular blizzard Monday night and sleet, rain and slush yesterday. —Mr. L. E. Chapman has left the *Falcon* and will, we understand, join Mr Berry in the *News* and make it a daily.—Dr. Geo. W. Brooks and bride have been visiting his mother and friends here. He was married on the 5th inst. to Miss Etta, the daughter of Dr. R. E. Parker, of Suffolk, Va.—Our friend B. F. Keaton, late of Nixonton but now residing in Chowan, gave us a call last week He still takes an interest in farming and likes the CAROLINIAN'S articles on the subject.—No business in Elizabeth City ought to prove a failure unless it be running selling, gambling and loafing.—Mrs. Agnes W., wife of Capt. J. T. Dutton, departed this life yesterday morning, aged 36 years. We condole with the bereaved in this sad affliction.—Miss Mildred Vaughan is visiting friends at Portsmouth, Va.—Claude E Jackson pulled up stakes and left last Friday to try it awhile in Texas.—A Dancing School is on the tapis.—The new street lamps are an improvement Give credit where it is due.—Mr. G. R Bright, of the firm of Fowler & Co, left on Monday for Boston and other Cities for their spring supply of shoes.—The members of the Pasquotank Rifles are called to meet at the Armory next Friday night.—Rev. Samuel Smith, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Washington, will preach in the Reform Club Hall on Sunday —The County Superintendent is now required to spend two hours only, from 10 to 12 every Saturday during the School term, for the purpose of seeing Teachers, signing orders, etc.

— P. W. Melick returns many thanks for the liberal patronage and kindness of his many and esteemed customers, and he solicits a continuance of their favors.

From Our Boston Correspondent

BOSTON, January 16, 1888.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

Cold weather. Ice making fast. No snow. It is our idle season, or rather we slacken up in the office, and give more attention to social life at home and mingling with friends and family kindred.

It is reported that 15,000 people attend the theatres every night. The atmosphere of a city is intoxicating, tending to excess in the cost in living and the excessive exercise of sentiment. We contemplate, at one glance, our wealth and poverty, our virtues and vices, and know not how to separate them. Indeed, are they not inseparable, and is it not philosophically correct to fuse them together and call it the best there is?

Congress meets, and wiggles itself through a session as an eel does thro' wet grass, by *twists and turns!*

Gloucester usually begins at this time to prepare for the early Southern mackerel catch, but the new law keeps them at home till June 1st.

W. S.

"Othello's occupation's gone." He used to spend days and nights cursing the fates and the rheumatism. Now he only lies down and laughs to think how easily he was cured by Salvation Oil, at 25 cts.

Wm. H. Vanderford, Esq., Editor of the Democratic Advocate, Westminster, Md., writes, that he has used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and knows it to be a good medicene. Buy it. 25 cents.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay ,quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADS WORTH.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

What we know how to do well is always for us to do. The better we understand our work the easier it is to teach others the way to do it. Sometimes when a teacher has explained a lesson so that the once difficult lesson has become perfectly clear to the pupils, it is said—is it true?—that there are Boys and Girls whose gratitude resembles that of the birds to the magpie,

"Now Cousin Eveleen you are talking riddles, we don't know what you mean," is the protest of our Boys and Girls—not of all perhaps, but of those who have not read the fable of the magpie's nest.

For the pleasure of those who have not read it, or those who having read it have forgotten it, here it is:

"The magpie made such a fine strong nest that the other birds resolved that they would ask him to teach them.

"Agreed," said the magpie. "I first lay two sticks across, *so*." "Yes, yes! I said that was the way" cried the crow. "Then" continued the teacher, "I put a few more like *this*" "Who does not know that," said the jay. "The patient bird went on, "Then I fetch some moss, and wool." "To be sure; why *we* could do that," sneered the jackdaw. "O well," said the magpie, "I see you are just as well able as I am to build a nest.—good morning." Then with a polite bow, he flew away. He had said nothing of the roof and so the other birds (all but the sly tom tit, his personal friend) have never learned how to put a roof over their nests.

Our W. C. T. U. continues to hold weekly meetings at the Reform Club Rooms. We have suffered much by the illness of our beloved President, Mrs. M. A. Brooks, though we have not been "left orphans." A larger weekly attendance is respectfully requested. This will encourage the kind officers who have rallied to the call of duty, and enable the vote on all subjects to be in accordance with the wishes of the majority.

Without referring to the political side of the question, Cousin Eveleen maintains that one thing *par excellence* is in woman's power to achieve without any change in political arena. Women—and *women only* can make temperance fashionable. Until they make this primary movement, many will demur at—other things!

The sudden death of Mrs. Submit Fearing last Friday morning, 13th inst, followed by that of her son on Saturday moved all hearts to deep and sincere sympathy for the afflicted wife and family.

"Weep not for me," the Savior said "Weep for yourselves by loss o'ertaken." Mourn for the friend (not for the dead) Left on Lifes shores with grief sore shaken, Mourn for the faithful loving wife Whose anguish none can tell, The children's bright but helpless life Their dead had loved them well. O Father, Thou who sendest death Like manna comfort send And to those hearts of suffering hearts of faith Thy peace and patience lend.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF Jan 11

To Enigma to E. M.—"Love comes like a summer's dream" To Decapitations by M.—No 1. Stone. No. 2. Crook. No. 3. Price.

DECAPITATION.

No. 1. Behead a pitfall and leave a pond which signifies compand coming No. 2. Behead a substance and leave the desire to consume it.

No. 3 Behead a part of time and leave a personal pronoun.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind. testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belville, Ohio affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

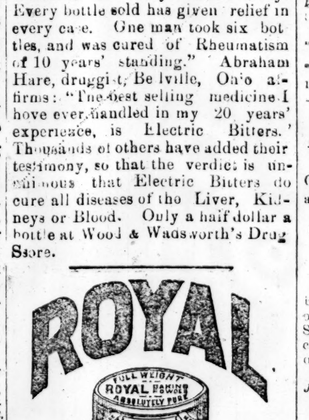
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight allum or phosphat powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall street, New York.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surely passed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send address to Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital no required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this w



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Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

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Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

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Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

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Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

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The Locks will admit 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Rogers and Thomas Newton leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 7, A. M. F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintende

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Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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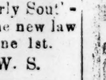

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Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly meeted in time passengers nor baggage will not be left.

IT DON'T SCARE US

If anybody else may complain, but

HARD TIMES DON'T TROUBLE US,

And they will not trouble you if you will come and trade with us.

We Know How To Meet

Your wants and make our prices suit the times.

NOISY COMPETITION

Has no chance of scaring us. Goods well bought are half sold.

We Have Bought Well

And now we ask you to give us a call and look over our stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.

When you have looked it over carefully and inquired the prices, you will say that

We Can Sell well!

This is no bluster. It is solemn truth. Our prices are lowest in the land, and the quality is higher than the highest

Save Your Dollars

By trading with us. We are always ready to see you.

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FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

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Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 4 yards wide.

Cloak & Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Childrens Cloaks & Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $20, down to $3.50.

FOWLER & CO., have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S. Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

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Close Hard Shooting Guns at Long Range a Specialty.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

AT Wilkesbarre, Penn., W. Howells, a mining boss, entered the compartment where a miner was at work and ordered him to prop a defective part of the roof. As Howells spoke the loosened mass of coal fell, crushing him to death.

AT Cumberland Mills, Me., burglars entered the apartment of Mrs. Thomas Stacks and murdered her before the eyes of her invalid and helpless husband, whom she was nursing.

ARNOLD G. HARRIS, whose thrilling and remarkable adventures as a Union spy during the Civil War made him famous, dropped dead from heart disease at Buffalo, N. Y.

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT has been chosen temporary pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, at a salary of $100 a week.

E. B. WILBUR, a prominent grain merchant of Buffalo, N. Y., has absconded to Canada with $17,000 belonging to confiding business men of that place.

WM. FINK, a farmer near Jersey City, N. J., was arrested while endeavoring to sell in New York city a thousand pounds of meat infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

DR. JAMES M. GASSAWAY, United States Marine Surgeon, at Portland, Me., and his eleven-year-old son were passing from the drawing-room car to the sleeper, on the Erie road, when a gale of wind dashed them off the platform, blowing them some distance and instantly killing the boy.

MAJOR JOSEPH R. WELLES, of Millville, N. J., a veteran of the Civil War, was killed on the Reading Railroad.

OBEDIAH PERKINS, Register of Wills at Allentown, Penn., has disappeared, being short in his accounts $5,000.

ISAAC MERRICK, of Camden, N. J., shot and killed his foster-daughter, Sallie Harrigan, and then committed suicide.

ASA W. WICKES, cashier of the Central National Bank of Troy, N. Y., played poker, and hence is a defaulter for $8,000.

A PARTY of tobogganers at Torrington, Conn., lost control of the steering apparatus, and the unmanagable sled dashed against a tree, killing Miss Kittie Miller and seriously injuring two of the party.

DR. WESLEY M. CARPENTER, of New York, the well-known medical writer, is dead.

"AUNT" EUNICE COTTRELL, a great-grandchild of King Philip, the Pequot sachem, has just died on the Indian reservation, near Norwich, Conn., at the age of 115 years.

CAPTAIN RICHARD THOMPSON, of the English steamship Newcastle City, and a crew of twenty-six men were shipwrecked off Nantucket Shoals, and after enduring great hardships were rescued by the United States lighthouse ship Verbena.

LAST September Julius Feurct, a young German convict, escaped from Sing Sing, and after marrying a French Canadian girl, settled down as a drug clerk in Williamsburg, N. Y. Several days ago an old pal of his revealed his identity to the police, who arrested and returned him to prison.

HEAVY freshets are reported from the vicinity of Lock Haven, Penn. Barns and dams have given way, and millions of feet of logs have broken loose.

JOHN NEWELL was re-elected President of the Erie Railroad.

LAST year there were forty-two persons killed and two hundred and four injured on the surface and elevated railroads in New York city.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the New York Legislature in 1885 has reported in favor of the adoption of electricity as the mode of executing criminals instead of hanging.

A NEW YORK jury has awarded Miss Clara Campbell $45,000 in her breach-of-promise suit for $100,000 damages against Charles Arbuckle, a wealthy coffee merchant. Defendant will appeal.

THREE paupers were burned to death in the poorhouse at Monroe, Conn., an inmate named Collyer rescuing nine others from a similar fate.

South and West.

THE recently reported stories of people starving and freezing to death in Western Kansas are authoritatively denied.

WILLIAM CRUZAN and Elijah Ulm, wealthy young farmers of Douglas County, Ill., settled an old grudge with pistols at short range. Ulm was instantly killed.

SIX men were killed in Cleveland, Ohio, by the fall of a 150-foot span of the new viaduct.

A FIRE at Sherman, Texas, destroyed the Southern Hotel and two residences. Five persons were badly burned.

EVANGELIST MOODY has begun a series of revival meetings in Louisville, Ky.

"EV" COLEMAN, a negro, at Evansville, Ind., stabbed and killed his brother in a row over an old coat.

THE thermometer registered 52 degrees below zero at Belgrade, Mont.

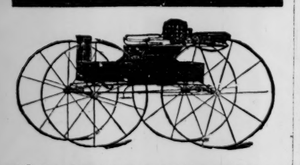
DURING a thunder and lightning storm at Middleburg, Fla., a blazing meteor weighing 200 pounds fell to the earth.

AT Lima, Ohio, Mrs. Anna Roberts slipped on the icy pavements, and falling, broke her neck.

AT Lobisa Court House, Virginia, fire destroyed twenty-one out of the twenty four business houses in the place.

SAYERS & SCOVILL

VEHICLES.



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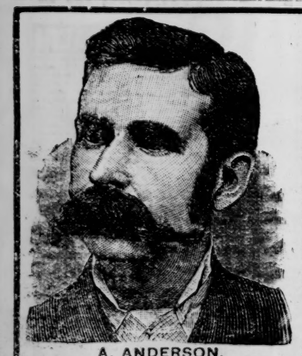

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Double Style for two horses, Price, 35.00.

THE British brig Kildonan, Captain Grant, has arrived at Baltimore. She passed through six miles of floating timber, doubtless a portion of the great raft which broke away from the steamer Miranda.

GOVERNOR FORAKER was inaugurated for his second term at Columbus, Ohio.

NATURAL gas has broken out in the water fountain at the Leland Hotel, Chicago.

THE Detroit Light Infantry Armory, the handsomest structure of that character in the country, was destroyed by fire.

THE anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated with great ceremony in the Crescent City.

THERE was a collision on the Union Pacific near Fort Steel, Wy. T., in which two children were burned to death and five people injured.

TWO men were killed and several hurt by the bursting of a boiler in Brazil, Ind.

THE Rev. Frederick Howard, of Jackson, Tenn., has sued sixteen members of his congregation for slander, claiming $50,000 damages.

AT Durham, N. C., Lucian Rowe, a negro, was sentenced to be hung for burglary.

INDIANS killed two of a party of prospectors near Tombstone, A. T.

J. D. BARNES fatally shot Lew. Owens, the wealthiest citizen of Chattanooga, Tenn.

SOME time ago Rev. Thos. P. Ryan, was murdered and robbed in Roane county, W. Va., and Robert and George Duff and Chester Coon were brutally lynched for the crime. Detectives have discovered that these men were innocent, and that the real murderers were their lynchers.

SENATOR J. B. BECK was re-elected United States Senator by the Kentucky Legislature.

Washington.

IN the Thoebe Carlisle contested election case, counsel for Thoebe charged before the House Committee that the returns were withheld and falsified, and that he had been offered money not to push the case.

MR. LAMAR'S resignation as Secretary of the Interior, and the President's reply thereto are published. Mr. Cleveland says he looks upon Mr. Lamar's retirement from the Cabinet "with the most profound and sincere regret."

CONSULAR appointments by the President: J. Harvey Brigham, of Louisiana, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; William L. Bradford, of Alabama, at Barranquilla; Lebbeus G. Bennington, West Virginia, at Rio Grande do Sul; Jacob L. Doty, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at Tahiti, Society Islands; Thomas W. Hotchkiss, of New York, at Ottawa, Ont.; Beckford Mackey, of South Carolina, at Passo Del Norte; Charles S. Torck, of Texas, at Monterey.

THE Senate Committee on Territories instructed its Chairman, Senator Platt, to report favorably a bill for the division of Dakota and the admission of South Dakota as a State.

POSTMASTERS nominated by the President: Lewis R. Norton, Westfield, Mass.; Henry N. Pardee, Northford, Conn.; Charles H. Edwards, Portland, Conn.; Michael D. Murray, Johnstown, N. Y.; Henry R. Boyce, Fonda, N. Y.; Giles M. Stoddard, Groton, N. Y.; James Garvin, Morristown, N. Y.

FAVORABLE reports were made by the Senate committees on the confirmation of Mr. Vilas as Secretary of the Interior, and of Mr. Dickinson as Postmaster-General.

THE Senate Judiciary Committee made a majority report, signed by all the Republican members, against the confirmation of Mr. Lamar as Supreme Court Justice, and a minority report, signed by all the Democratic members, in favor of confirmation.

Foreign.

BERNAL, the notorious Mexican bandit, has been killed after a desperate resistance.

THE latest bulletin in regard to the condition of the German Crown Prince's throat is to the effect that the disease is a chronic inflammation of the larynx, of a trivial nature, such as often lasts a lifetime without other inconvenience than an occasional hoarseness.

THE triennial elections in France for members of the Senate resulted in large gains for the Republicans.

KING OSCAR, of Sweden, narrowly escaped being crushed to death by the falling of a massive metal chandelier in his smoking saloon.

IN a collision between the steamers Shoreham and Colstrop, off Dover, England, the former was sunk and seven persons were drowned.

THERE is a swine plague in Southern France, and 30,000 animals have died.

THE value of the jubilee presents received by the Pope is $15,000,000.

NEWS has been received that Stanley has succeeded in reaching Emin Bey in Central Africa.

DR. PHILIP CROSS, formerly a surgeon in the British Army, was hanged at Cork, Ireland, for poisoning his wife.

AN American ship, the Alfred D. Snow of Maine, was wrecked off Waterford, Ireland, and owing to the cowardice of the Government Life Boat Captain, the entire crew of sixteen men perished.

LATER NEWS.

THEODORE HOUSTON, the ex-receiver of the West Shore Railroad, committed suicide in New York.

FIRE destroyed the Central Fire Station in Lowell, Mass., and the Sixth Regiment Armory, with 20,000 rounds of ammunition. Loss, $100,000.

THE Reading Railroad on Thursday made fifteen seizures of household goods for rent due from strikers who live in the houses owned by the company.

SENATOR INGALLS'S home at Atchison, Kan., containing his valuable library, was destroyed by fire.

RAILROAD travel was stopped in the North west by one of the worst blizzards ever known. The thermometer registered forty below zero at various points.

SEVERE earthquake shocks have occurred again in the Carolinas and Georgia. The disturbances were particularly heavy at Columbia and Summerville, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., and the people were much excited.

THE bill creating a United States Fish Commissioner, with a salary of $5,000, has passed both houses.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND held his first reception of the season in honor of the Diplomatic Corps.

A DENSE and long-continued fog in Great Britain has caused great delay to shipping and demoralized the railway service.

MEXICO has negotiated a loan of over $52,000,000 with a Berlin banker.

A FAINTING woman caused a panic in a church on the South of the Tyrol. Eight persons were crushed to death, and many more injured.

A TRAIN DERAILED.

Frightful Accident to an Express in Massachusetts.

Ten Persons Instantly Killed and Many More Injured.

THE train which leaves Boston on the Western Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad at 1 o'clock P. M. is known as the Portland Express and makes the run between Haverhill and Boston, thirty three miles, in 59 minutes. When the train left Boston on Tuesday it consisted of a baggage-car, milk-car, Pullman, smoker and four passenger cars, under charge of Conductor Wrimouth, one of the oldest and most experienced men on the route. At Bradford, which is on the south side of the Merrimac River, separated from Haverhill only by the stream, the road makes a curve before passing upon the bridge. At the centre of this curve are a brick round-house and a wooden water-house, situated in a right angle formed by the regular line and the Newburyport branch of the road. The Newburyport train had just steamed by and was waiting for the express to pass before drawing up to the station.

The express drove safely by the switch and the engine and tender, baggage, milk and Pullman cars had reached the bridge when the smoking-car, either owing to a broken truck or a broken rail, left the rail and bumped along over the sleepers till it reached the first span of the bridge, where it toppled over. In its erratic course the car became uncoupled, as did the passenger cars immediately following. One of these turned almost at right angles to the track and broke directly into two parts, but without losing its equilibrium or doing much damage. The cars immediately following this plunged headlong into the water-house, completely wrecking it and telescoping themselves, while the fourth car stayed on the track, sustaining but little damage.

The alarm was at once given, and fearing that the wreck might catch fire, the whistle was blown, to which the Fire Department at once responded. Fortunately their efforts were not needed, although they rendered efficient aid in clearing away the debris and removing the dead and injured. In fifteen minutes after the alarm was given hundreds of willing hands were at work. Owing to its proximity to the shoe factories the crowd soon became so great as to necessitate the roping off of the wreck in order that the men might have room in which to work.

Upon investigation it was found that none of the passengers in the overturned smoking car were seriously injured, though some were more or less bruised, and one man had his leg fractured. The occupants of the car following were less fortunate, several receiving severe injuries, while the cars following those which crashed into the round-house were so completely smashed and crushed that nearly every occupant was more or less severely injured.

The scene was heartrending. The screams of the wounded, the sobs of those whom the shock had rendered hysterical and the frantic appeals of those who missed friends and relatives caused the stoutest hearts to quail. But in the meantime the work of clearing away the debris went bravely forward. The physicians of Haverhill and Bradford responded en masse to telephone requests for assistance. The wounds of those less severely injured were dressed, while those unable to travel were at once placed in ambulances and conveyed to the City Hospital.

One of the most piteous sights seen was that of a husband, wife and a little five-year-old son lying together in a heap under the ruins of the telescoped cars, the mother holding the child close to her bosom as if to shield it from harm. All three were cold in death.

The following persons were instantly killed: John O'Brien, Bradford; William Taylor, section hand, Bradford; F. P. Goodwin, wife and child, Kennebunk, Me.; Walker Harrison, Maine; Clarence Hazelwood, Boston; Charles Thurlow, Newton Junction, N. H.; Dennis Shannon, Bradford; Josephus Shaw, Boston.

About sixty persons were injured, at least fifteen of them quite badly, and two or three so seriously that their recovery was not expected.

A SINGER IN LUCK.

An American Basso Becomes a Count—A Romantic Story.

A San Francisco dispatch says that Jacques Kruger, the basso in the "Gypsy Baron" Company, has received a letter from Achille Dubarre, a well-known Parisian advocate, informing him that a law suit has been decided in his favor, and that the estates in Braxelles, with all the chattels and hereditaments, are his. In addition to this there is a cash deposit of 150,000 francs ($30,000), which is at his disposal. Mr. Kruger recently received from Ravel & Ladevre, his attorneys in New York, a confirmation of the news that he received from Paris, with the addition that he could draw on the estate for 50,000 francs whenever he chose. The full name of the comedian, whose *nom de stage* has been known from one end of the country to the other for the last fifteen years, is Jean Jacques Kruger De Cartier, and his title is Count Cartier De La Bois.

The estate is one of the largest and wealthiest in France, comprising 3,000 acres, with valuable improvements. Jacques Kruger is now worth over $1,000,000. With the estate come several decorations, including the badge of the Legion of Honor.

The history of the case is interesting. It was just after the French Revolution and during the Restoration that a charge of treason was brought against the grandfather of Kruger. The old Count was one of the proudest noblemen in France and one of the most honorable. The charge and the disgrace, with the loss of his estates, drove him crazy. His wife, too, became insane over the trouble and they both died in obscurity. The father of Kruger came to this country soon after the calamity that befell the family, and settled at Macon, Ga., on the homestead that has become well known, the family having lived on it for about ninety years.

General Kruger was a well known character in the South. He raised the first squadron of horse in the Confederate army. About thirty years ago he went to France to look up the old estates, instituted proceedings and fought the case bitterly until his death, nineteen years ago. He spent a fortune in the suit and left it, almost his only legacy, to his son Jacques. The latter followed the steps of his father. It was not until two years ago that anything tangible was gleaned from the mixed condition of affairs, but it was at last proved that the charge against the old grandfather was false, and after all these years Kruger is given the estates that belong to him and takes the title of Count. Kruger will, of course, leave the stage. To show the confidence he had in being ultimately successful, he had educated his daughters with a view of fitting them for the position they would ultimately occupy. The elder has been in a French convent for two or three years.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are in round numbers 7,000,000 Hebrews in the world.

LIQUOR LICENSES in St. Paul, Minn., have been fixed at $1,000 each.

"WATER is as dear as bread" in San Jose, Cal., according to a local paper.

OVER twenty thousand Russian immigrants have reached this country this year.

VENEZUELA has invited its political exiles to return and make themselves at home.

A CREMATION society has been organized in Worcester, Mass., with a capital of $10,000.

LAKE HURON is lower than the oldest residents ever saw it. The water is two feet below the lowest point of a year and a half ago.

AT Weimar, Germany, two old people named Bayer, husband and wife, died suddenly on the sixty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.

THE rabbitt plague has appeared in Florida. The animals are playing havoc with the green peas and cabbages in the southern section of the State.

FORTY-ONE vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 17,454, were built in Maine during 1887, against forty-two vessels with a tonnage of 16,305 in 1886.

DURING 1887 President Cleveland pardoned 101 convicts. Arkansas was most fortunate, securing the release of ten criminals. Among the pardoned were four Mormons and two Indians.

THE late Mr. Moffatt, of Michigan, was the third member of the present lower House of Congress to die. Neither Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, nor Mr. Kane, of New York, lived to take his seat.

THE Rev. Eli Fay, D. D., of Los Angeles, Cal., has signified his intention of giving $400,000 for the endowment of a college for women, to be located in Massachusetts, as a memorial of his deceased wife.

THE people of Japan, it is reported, have made voluntary subscriptions amounting to $2,100,000, some $600,000 more than was desired, to the coast defence fund. The sum in excess of that called for will be used in the manufacture of cannon, that industry having recently been established in Japan, at the Osaki arsenal.

RICHARD WOODMAN and his wife, who have been confined for thirteen years in the Insane Asylum at Concord, N. H., have been released, the commission deciding that they had never been insane.

A KENTUCKY FEUD.

One Family Nearly Exterminated By Another.

A War Which Has Resulted in the Death of Seven Persons.

News has just reached Catlettsburg of one of the most wanton and diabolical cases of arson and murder ever committed in the State of Kentucky. The scene is on the Blackberry fork of Pond Creek, in Pike County. The crime is the outgrowth of an old feud and is laid at the door of the notorious Hatfields and their gang. About five years ago there was an election held on Pond Creek, and one of the Hatfields came across the river from West Virginia, and during the day engaged in an alteration with one of the McCoys. Two of McCoy's brothers came to the rescue and fatally stabbed Hatfield, who was taken home. His relatives swooped down on the McCoy boys, took them captives, and held them prisoners until Ellison Hatfield, whom they had stabbed, died, when the Hatfields conveyed the three McCoy boys to the scene of the altercation, stripped them, tied them to a paw-paw bush and shot them to death.

Since that time a regular war has been waged between the Hatfields and their gang, who reside in Logan County, W. Va., and the McCoys, of Pike County, Ky., the east forks of Sandy River dividing them. A few nights since the Hatfield party visited the residence of Randall McCoy and set fire to the house. Alafara, the eldest daughter, was the first to open the door, and in the glaring light she was shot dead by the fiends outside, who were concealed. His son Calvin next appeared, and he was shot dead. His wife then tried tried to escape from the burning building, and was shot through the head. She was alive at last accounts, but will die. Randall McCoy ran from the burning house with his shot-gun, and although a volley was discharged at him, he escaped unhurt, and opened fire upon the attacking party. He is known to have killed one of the gang named Chambers, and, it is said, shot Captain Hatfield in the shoulder and put the rest to flight.

There are rewards aggregating $2,700 offered by the State of Kantucky for the arrest of the Hatfields and their delivery to the jailer of Pike County, for the murder of the three McCoy boys, but no one seems anxious to take them as they are strongly barricaded in the wilds of West Virginia. Some one of their number is constantly on guard and they defy the authorities; but retributive justice is now likely to speedily follow, as their last acts have stirred up that whole section. The gang of outlaws has killed Mr. McCoy's wife, three of his sons and one daughter, and have burned his house.

Another Battle Fought.

After the butchery described above was over the McCoys organized a posse and visited the Hatfield settlement in West Virginia for the purpose of annihilating the gang. The posse visited the Hatfield house, and finding no one at home they repaired to the woods to meditate for a few moments. Their secrecy was of short duration, for the Hatfield gang was soon upon them and a regular war ensued.

After the smoke of the battle had cleared away it was found that the Hatfield party was badly worsted and three of their number were killed, while none of the McCoy posse was hurt.

Those known to be killed were Johnson Hatfield, Thomas Chambers and James Vance. The last-named was shot seven times.

Satisfied with their day's work the McCoy posse returned to their settlement to await developments. The greatest excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and the end is not yet.

The authorities are powerless, and the war will doubtless be waged until one side or the other is completely exterminated.

A CURIOUS AFFLICTION.

A Farmer Asleep for Years—Only a Few Waking Moments Daily.

Herman Haines, of Utica, Minn., has slept almost continually for seven years. He has been treated in a dozen different ways, but no one has been able to break his protracted slumber. Powerful electric batteries have been applied to his body, the only effect being a contraction of the muscles. Haines is now forty-nine years old, and ten years ago was a prosperous farmer in St. Clair County, Ill. At that time he was hale and hearty, his weight being 180 pounds. In 1877 he was stricken with fever and ague, and in the spring of 1880 moved to St. Charles, Winona County, Minn., whence he was brought to Utica. A few months after his arrival in Minnesota he fell asleep, and he has lived in this strange condition for more than seven years.

In the summer of 1884 he awoke one morning, arose from his bed, put on his clothes and went about his work. When told he had slumbered four years he grew indignant and would not believe that he had slept more than a night, until led before a mirror and shown his long black hair and beard and sunken cheeks and eyes. For a month his health and habits seemed perfect. He went to bed at the usual hour, slept through the night and rose with the lark.

In August, 1884, his wife became very ill, and Haines was obliged to deprive himself of needed rest. One night, while taking her a cup of tea, he suddenly fell asleep, dropped the cup, sank to the floor and had to be taken to his bed, from which he has never since risen. He lies on his back, breathes naturally, and suffers little pain, but is wasting away. His weight is now less than ninety pounds, and he is no longer able to move himself in bed.

About 11 o'clock every evening he awakes for five or six minutes, during which he is hurriedly given a soft boiled egg, a little soup and a swallow or two of coffee, his only daily nourishment. He is extremely nervous during his brief waking intervals, but his conversation indicates that his mind is not beclouded. No medicine has passed his lips for two years. His children are bright and healthy.

A SNUG PENSION.

A Blind Kentucky Private Gets Nearly $20,000.

The largest pension that ever passed through the Louisville office has just been paid. The amount is $13,903.47. It goes to John H. Smith, of Cornwall, Menifee County, Ky. The pension began with $5 a month from January, 1862, which changed to $25 in 1864, to $31.25 in 1872, $50 in 1874, and $72 in 1878. Smith was a private in Company K, of the 37th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and early in the war received injuries to his eyes, which ended in total blindness.

ONE of the latest "sights" in London has been an exhibition of sewing machines at the Royal Aquarium. Sixty-nine patents, including many novelties, were shown.

THE MARKETS.

3 NEW YORK.		
Beef, good to prime	6½	8
Calves, common to prime	8 @	11
Sheep	4¾ @	5¼
Lambs	5¾ @	6¾
Hogs—Live	5 40 @	5 70
Dressed	6½ @	7
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 40 @	4 75
West, good to choice	3 00 @	5 10
Wheat—No. 2 Red	92½ @	92¾
Rye—State	56 @	58
Barley—State	82 @	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	61 @	63½
Oats—White State	41 @	41¾
Mixed Western	38¾ @	39
Hay—Med. to prime	80 @	85
Straw—No. 1. Rye	99 @	100
Lard—City Steam	7 85 @	7 87½
Butter—State Creamery	33 @	34
Dairy	19 @	28
West. Im. Creamery	18 @	25
Factory	11½ @	11¾
Cheese—State Factory	11 @	12½
Skims	— @	8
Western	11½ @	11¾
Eggs—State and Penn	21 @	22½
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	3 25 @	3 75
Sheep—Good to Choice	4 25 @	4 75
Lambs—Western	4 25 @	6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 25 @	5 50
Flour—Family	4 75 @	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	90½ @	91
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	57½ @	40
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	39½ @	36½
Barley—State	75 @	85
BOSTON.		
Beef—Good to choice	7½ @	7¾
Hogs—Live	5¾ @	6
Northern Dressed	6¾ @	7¼
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 00 @	17 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 70 @	4 95
Corn—High Mixed	55½ @	56¼
Oats—Extra White	45½ @	46¾
Rye—State	60 @	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	7 @	7¾
Sheep—Live weight	3½ @	4¾
Lambs	6 @	6¾
Hogs—Northern	— @	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 75 @	3 87½
Wheat—No. 2, Red	90¾ @	90¾
Corn—State Yellow	— @	58
Oats Mixed	39 @	40
Rye—State	52¾ @	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	34 @	34
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	— @	13½

"EDITOR'S BACK STAIRS."

The Interesting Views of the Late Dr. J. G. Holland.

The columns of the newspapers appear to be flooded with proprietary medicine advertisements. As we cast our eye over them, it brings to mind an article that was published by the late Dr. Holland in *Scribner's Monthly*. He says: "Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day were more successful than many physicians, and most of them, it should be remembered, were at first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue, and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, then in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them."

Is not this absurd?

This great man appreciated the real merits of popular remedies, and the absurdity of those that derided them because public attention was called to the article and the evidence of their cures. If the most noted physician should announce that he had made a study of any certain organ or disease of the body, or make his sign larger than the code size, though he may have practised medicine and been a leader in all medical counsels, notwithstanding all this, if he should presume to advertise and decline to give his discovery to the public, he would be pronounced a quack and a humbug, although he may have spent his entire life and his available funds in perfecting his investigations.

Again we say, "absurd."

If an ulcer is found upon one's arm, and is cured by some dear soul of a grandmother, outside of the code, it will be pronounced by the medical profession an ulcer of little importance. But if treated under the code, causing sleepless nights for a month, with the scientific treatment, viz., plasters, washes, dosing with morphine, arsenic and other vile substances, given to pevent blood poisoning or deaden pain, and yet the ulcer becomes malignant, and amputation is made necessary at last, to save life, yet all done according to the "isms" of the medical code, this is much more gratifying to the medical profession, and adds more dignity to that distinguished order than to be cured by the dear old grandmother's remedy.

This appears like a severe arraignment, yet we believe that it expresses the true standing of the medical profession in regard to remedies discovered outside of their special "isms." One of the most perplexing things of the day is the popularity of certain remedies, especially Warner's safe cure, which we find for sale everywhere. The physician of the highest standing is ready to concede its merits and sustain the theories the proprietors have made—that is, that it benefits in most of the ailments of the human system because it assists in putting the kidneys in proper condition, thereby aiding in throwing off the impurities of the blood, while others with less honesty and experience deride, and are willing to see their patient die scientifically, and according to the code, rather than have him cured by this great remedy.

Yet we notice that the popularity of the medicine continues to grow year by year. The discoverer comes boldly before the people with its merits, and proclaims them from door to door in our opinion much more honorably than the physician who, perchance, may secure a patient from some catastrophe, and is permitted to set a bone of an arm or a finger, which he does with great dignity, yet very soon after takes the liberty to climb the editor's back stairs at 2 o'clock in the morning to have it announced in the morning paper that "Dr. So-and-so was in attendance," thus securing for his benefit a beautiful and free advertisement.

We shall leave it to our readers to say which is the wiser and more honorable.

The Fun of Esquimaux Youngsters.

The Esquimaux boys have little sledges and go out on sledging parties. One putting a couple of sticks over his head runs about playing that he is a walrus and the other boys with their sledges go out to hunt him. In the National Museum is a little kayak or Esquimaux boat, made by some father for his little son. It is about two feet long and has a little man, dressed in seal skin hood and coat, sitting in the centre with a paddle in his hand. Attached to the figure are strings. Pull one of the strings and the little man works his paddle with regular motion; pull another and he stops paddling and gravely turns his head from side to side, as if looking out for a seal. Another Esquimaux toy is a sort of a jack-in-the-box. It is a fox skin that can be flattened down and then made to spring up into lifelike proportions by means of whalebone springs inside. A roguish toy used by some Peck's bad boy among the Esquimaux and brought to the National Museum by a member of the Point Barrow expedition is a whalebone bean-shooter. It is fashioned with a small depression at one end, in which the rogue puts a pebble. Then he springs the whalebone back and lets it fly. When he hits any one, so said the learned professor, he thrusts his hand, with the bean-shooter, into his pocket and looks in some other direction as unconcernedly as though he never heard of such a thing as a bean-shooter. In one end of the whalebone the boy had carved a row of little teeth, with which he also did mischief. When some young Esquimaux buck put on his new deer-skin coat and strutted about, the youngster very likely gave him a little dig in the back with the whalebone, giving a twist to the bone so that it would pull out a tuft of hair and spoil the smooth surface of the coat.—*Washington Star.*

The Quail-Eating Humbug.

A leading New York physician, well-known not only as an able surgeon, but an advanced scientist, ridicules the idea that it is at all difficult for any one to eat a single or more quail for any given number of days. He says that game of any kind may be eaten as a steady diet just as well as can beef or pork. He cites the fact that sailors eat salt pork—a pound a day for 1,000 days—and what, he adds, is worse than sailors' pork? During his active connection with the army in the West, many years ago, he ate prairie chicken every day for months, and was glad to get it, and subsequently ate sage-hens for a long time, and did not get sick or become nauseated. He concludes by saying that the mental disturbance caused by the fear of not being able to eat a quail a day for a given time, on a wager, is all that there is in the prevailing idea in not being able to do it.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Ye Olden Time Bread.

If you want to taste wheat bread such as the Romans used to chew upon about two centuries before Christ, here is Marcus Portius Cato's recipe. Make kneaded bread thus: Wash well your hands and trough. Put the meal into the trough, add water gradually, and knead it thoroughly. When you have kneaded it well, mold it, and bake it under cover. There! Clip this out, hand it to the wife, and when the first mouthful of the result has safely passed through your æsophagus, don't swear, but rather give thanks that you were allowed to enter this world as a nineteenth century American instead of a poor yeastless Roman of Cato's time.—*The Roller Miller.*

The Plain Truth

Is that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of people who suffered severely with rheumatism. It neutralizes the lactic acid in the blood, which causes those terrible pains and aches, and also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus preventing the recurrence of the disease. These facts warrant us in urging you, if you suffer with rheumatism, to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

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POTATOES are arriving in the port of New York in large quantities from Scotland.

The Ladies' Favorite.

The newest fashion in ladies' hats will doubtless cause a flutter of pleasurable excitement among the fair sex. Ladies are always susceptible to the changes of a fashion plate; and the more startling the departure, the more earnest the gossip over the new mode. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the ills which afflict females and make their lives miserable. This sovereign panacea can be relied on in cases of displacemen s and all functional derangements. It builds up the poor, haggard and dragged-out victim, and gives her renewed hope and a fresh lease of life. It is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

OVER 1,000,000,000 cans are used annually by the canners of the country.

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"Cute!" he echoed. "Well I don't know as the adjective would have occurred to me in just that connection. But if you mean that th y do their work thoroughly, et make no fuss about it; cause no pain or weakness; and, in short, are verything that a pill ought to be, and nothing that it ought not, then I agree that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are about the cutest little things going!

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